VOL. XXXIV. | REV. BRANKLIN DAWN BUNGLIST FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

Office, No. 36 Washington Street.

which deserve a passing notice.

almost think he was perusing the words of a deist rather than a theist, by the very short and uncere-monious way in which God is bowed out of the ring, an occasion as when this sermon was delivered, and

speaks more as a professedly Christian minister should teach. speak; though not with that warmth and fullness of utterance necessary to dispel the sadness a devout mind would experience upon reading the few first sentences, or which, we suppose, one would, who took chiefest delight in the most proximate relations of

For we are told, page 8, that, "as far as my observation has gone, temporal calamities, whether in the case of nations or individuals, are quite as likely to be the consequence of weakness or folly, or mistake, as of conscious fault; and even when they are the consequences of conscious fault, they are its natural consequence. There is nothing like a special judg-ment; it is still cause and effect." And this too when speaking, not so much of "exciting and proximate causes," as of remote predisposing causes, underlying all others.

He seems to think that because of the obviousness of such causes—though he dwells mainly upon one that he is justified in the indulgence of the notion, that the God of nations has nothing to do with our present calamities, nothing in the way of judgment worth our notice. Indeed, he labors to show, that so far as God is concerned, there has been nothing on our part for Him to find fault with.

This, he thinks, the testimony of our " flourishing public institutions, the reformatory movements of the day, the increased activity of Christians of all denominations in doing good, these thousand ministries in behalf of the children of want, suffering and oppression," abundantly evince.

But, in some of many senses of "doing good," &c., is it not conceivable that all these things may externally, at least,-and his language does not necessarily involve much, if any more,-be kept up, where and when there is really a judicial withdrawal of the these things, in some sense, are concerned, may we not conduct and carry them forward on politic or conomical, or social, or philanthropic grounds, when the true loyalty of the heart to God is quite a negaare far from him." We too often do.

But when he comes to specify the "remote and teach, has no connection with Deity whatever; and yet, is one, which, to our view, may have much.

" Without denying the cause he mentions, as emanchurch, has been left without any direct inspiration of divine power."

vernments, as matters of the divine ordination," we understand and can only understand, that involves the ordination or supplying of the loyalty or civic virtue," necessary to make them " powers," how, but by such a direct, providential interposition, the era of universal empire, now forever past-unould have been sustained without the direct patron-

rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth." "He removeth kings and setteth up kings." "There is no power but of God."

Now, as before remarked, while we recognize human agency and infernal agency, or both combined, as causative in the "decay of the civic virtues." we annot and dare not, with the Bible view of divine Providence before our eyes, ignore the fact, that what is thus caused by the action of man, becomes the occasion of the interposition and infliction of the Al-

Thus to me, Dr. W. furnishes a painful and significant proof of that "modern degeneracy," the exisence of which, for this section of the land, at least, he emphatically denies. But, besides, we are not repared to accept another view which he takes. For makes an exception to the above, of an entire class

n contrast with the general maintenance of other and all, it will not do much good.

fellowship with its kindred. No great or " general | welfare of the world. cay" of any one of the high class of virtues can Let each church be "a city set on a hill," "have en he said, "If one member suffers, all the mem- and it will be of great use. s suffer with it." So if there be a general decay in virtue, we may well believe, even a priori, that

Now in all this is there nothing divinely judicial?

"I form the light and create darkness: I make sumed to criticise his administration. The

is certain, as has been well remarked, that " the more generous and timely with their crit

Legislature of Massachusetts, there are some things | the calamities of current time, the philosophy of the

or excluded from the arena of current events, and when occupied by so influential and able a preacher from having any part in the causes near or remote as Dr. Walker, unfolding views, which savor of anything rather than that philosophy which the Bible It is true, in the conclusion of his discourse, he inculcates and which good men should believe and A. F. BAILEY.

### TO THE BEREAVED.

The cares of a busy day are over; silence and At such an hour, while Nature seeks her allotted repose, the contemplative mind reviews the past. Under all circumstances we should bow in thankfulness and adoration to the Creator of the universe, who is constantly surrounding our path with innu-

Often has the messenger of death visited this community during the past year. We have seen one after another, in quick succession, borne to their last, earthly resting-place. Upon some of them the icy hand of the destroyer was laid very suddenly. Comes there no warning voice to those who are left? It may be our turn next. We cannot, if we would, dismiss the subject with indifference.

### "The tie to life How frail! There is between us and the grave Nought but a breath."

Mysteriously wonderful are the workings of God's providence; it is not in the wisdom of man to understand them; they are far beyond our comprehension As we witness the anguish of grief-smitten hearts, our tenderest sympathies are called forth. Dear afflicted friends: Some of your choicest, tenderest treasures have recently been removed from your embrace. Sadness has gathered over your once cheerful homes. What a void has been made by the death of those beloved children. The Lord grant you grace to say with heartfelt resignation, while you drink of this cup of bitterness, " Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." They have gone from divine power and blessing? And why, so far as you before they reached that age when they must contend with the difficulties that all encounter as they pass on in life. Doubtless they are now safely sheltered in the Saviour's fold, far from earth's chilling winds. If ever we need the warmest sympathy tive expression? Many incidents and facts in the of our fellow creatures, it is when our hearts are history of Israel abundantly prove this. We may heavily burdened with grief. Full well do I know draw near to God with our lips when our hearts this. In your bereavement Christianity proffers to you the cup of consolation. Adversity awakens and calls into exercise the nobler powers of the soul. In predisposing cause" which, above all others, in his these days of darkness lean upon Him who has promview has precipitated the present catastrophe, he ised to hear those who call upon him in the day of mentions one, which, as he seems to suppose and trouble, for his mercy reaches higher than the heavens, and he only can measure the depth of your sorrow. His tender mercies are over all his works. of intrinsic and extrinsic excellence. As a volume, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are we regard as a first cause—we cannot and do not believe, that the state any more, relatively, than the will take possession of your minds; that peace the world knoweth not of-which passeth understanding.

### "From lips divine, like healing balm To hearts oppressed and torn, This heavenly consolation fell: 'Blessed are they who mourn.'"

O, my heart aches for you, as I sit and think of those little graves—those tender clinging hands, now and sustain them as such. Nor can we understand white and still, folded in the sleep of death. It is a blessed privilege to look upward to the world of light Dear friends, you are bound by kindred ties to til the establishment of the "kingdom of the Son of heaven. There dwell those whose voices made mu-Man "-how such vast empires, comparable in prophetic symbolization, to gold, silver, brass and iron, short time since, with all a parent's fond interest. I know there will be occasions when the trials through which you have been called to pass will be renewed afresh; it cannot be otherwise. How tender the reign and princes decree justice. By me princes recollection of beloved ones who have passed on before us to the spirit land. Much do I prize the friends whom my heavenly Father has in great kindness seen fit to spare; but O, I miss, even now, those who have gone-the loved of vanished years.

Afflictions should lead to a firmer trust, a mo childlike confidence, in the great Author of our

As in the furnace fires! Submissive tears Wrung from the grieved yet unrepining heart, In silent eloquenee proclaim the power Of Christian faith."

### Kittery, Feb. 20, 1863. Julia H. Grant. THE CHURCH FOR REFORM.

Christianity is for reform. The religion of Christ like its divine author, is pure. Churches, therefore, are for reform. If there be an organization calling itself a church of Christ that does not allow some In admitting and enforcing the fact of-to use his particular sins to be reproved, that does not suffer own language-"a general decay of what may be the feelings of humanity and love to extend to God's ermed the civic virtues," he maintains this decay is suffering poor, and does not plead for a reformation of

kindred virtues. Strange, if this be true. Marvel- I have been where there are two specimens like ous phenomenon in social life! Strange, indeed, if in the above within a few months. Alas, the spirit of the family, the church, the guild, and the school there prayer is not there. It is in fact difficult much of the as been no defection, no marked or general decay of time to have a prayer meeting sustained. The imtue, that we should find this so prominent as he does, penitent in good numbers attend meeting, but years d as we all do in the State, and especially, when, and years have passed without a revival. Some like the contrary, as he says, "the community has been a meeting where the evils of the times and the flaowly improving, growing more moral, more re- grant sins of the age are not rebuked, but inwardly gious, more humane."

The truth is, virtue is gregarious. It goes or grows principles of right, the reformation of men, and the

does occur, but it is symptomatic of a decay of the no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, eral constitution. Paul revealed a general law but rather reprove them," be pure in its members,

BRO. EDITOR:-The scrap from my pen which you published in the Herald some weeks ago, has we follow the guidance of Revelation, we must elieve there is. And what other guide have we? I entertain a high respect, and whose good opinion I with what explicitness are we told that God has to with "evil and good in national affairs!" "Is just censure towards the President of the United ere evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done
or, as Henderson renders it:

States. That his position is one of great delicacy, and
such as to demand for him the sympathy and prayers "or, as Henderson remote the city, Shall there be evil in the city, And Jehovah hath not inflicted it?" Amos iii. 6. cisely on this account that I have, in one respect, asce and create evil: I the Lord do all these things." and danger of his position arise more from the naxlvii. 7. We regard these texts in the light of ture of the counsel which is offered him, than from heral statements. As such, they are in keeping the condition of the country. Unfortunately, the country that In whatever way, then, it is done, how free soever rent—has been chiefly from those who were traitors n may be in his acts, or how obviously enough we in disguise, or were so stupid as to believe that the rebellion would exhaust itself. Many of these have use and effect," it is clearly a matter of revela- assumed to criticise his acts in advance, and have and, as we believe, of sound philosophy also, to given to their gratuitous advice the sanction of the For one, we should feel insecure and utterly unl, did we not believe that now, amid "the leave any mortal man with such a weight of responbetti, and we not believe that now, amid "the leave any mortal man with such a weight of responsible and perplexity which have fallen on our les," God is overruling evil for good, "cansing wrath of man to praise him, and restraining remainder;" and were we not assured, that now well as in past times, "the wicked are his sword."

pure patriots in the seceded States, and many of fellows.

over the world, that they would be able to "burst toil, spend and are spent in the service of their fel-this democratic bubble?" Why is that the best low man, they sing, nen and ablest Generals are "laid upon the shelf," ike mummies, to dry, while men of timid policy and nen who doubt whether a nation that has the "constitutional right " to live, has also the right to employ the most efficient and equitable means to preserve its life, are employed to lead its armies? Why, when the nation's heart's blood was running out like rivers, could see the thunderbolts of wrath smoking and steaming in his hand.

to pay the fare. I suppose we as a nation can bear the strain of war for years and still retain our honored name. Whose hand shall supply the broken links in the golden domestic chain? who restore those precious forms which moulder in you traitorous you will give me back my precious boy. Yea, more; I'll bow in sad submission my stricken head, and yield his priceless blood, a holy sacrament, to sprinkle Freedom's portals, if even now thou wilt stretch out poor brick makers go safe through to Canaan.

### R. B. CURTIS.

PHONOGRAPHY. Mr. EDITOR:-Allow me, if you please, a short space in your columns, that I may briefly speak of a new and highly important work recently placed on

Stenography, Tachygraphy, Brachygraphy, Breviscription, Shorthand, Standard Phonography; these are terms which have been applied in years and cen-

turies past to denote the art of swift writing. Since Cicero's freedman penned those glowing orations, there have been numberless systems of contracted and swift writing. A thousand and one shorthand works have been issued from the press during the century past, and now there lies before me the ne plus ultra of Phonographic works: Graham's Standard Phonographic Dictionary. This is a work it is in octavo form, bound in cloth, of 1053 pages. graphic Works, and is, beyond all doubt, the most

erfect shorthand work ever published. As a result of three years' diligent elaboration, of extensive and scientific phonetic attainments, it stands unrivaled and indeed unapproached by any other volume issued in this or any trans-Atlantic

Shorthand, its uses and applications, are numberss. Ministers, lawyers, merchants, students, men in mental labor. Our Legislatures, National and State. necessity resort to the Phonographer for accurate, detailed and verbatim reports of action done and

re to-day in this country no less (rather many more)

Standard Phonography, and to their careful attention and phrases, useful remarks as to orthography, pro- upon so unworthily. nciation, outlines, contractions distinctions and hrase writing, and many special contractions for the

reviously published, are the following: 1. A Synopsis of Standard Phonography. 2. The Hand-Book Standard Phonography, which thoroughly and erfectly unfolds all the principles of every style of he art. 3. The First Standard Phonographic Reader, in an easy corresponding style. 4. The Second

honographic Reader, in the briefest reporting style. A thorough study of the principles, and diligent ractice of the art as unfolded in this series of works, tent during a severe snow storm, says: vill render the student in a short time a proficient eporter. We hazard the statement, founded on ine years' practice, that this system of Phonography can alone give a full, perfect and rapid command of eporting forms and outlines, and thus render the study and practice of shorthand pleasant and prof-

or some time past a large class of ministers have rought them into the work of preaching the gospel. Anything that offered to pay them better, give them better social position, or more of worldly honor, has been more important in their estimation than the call of Christ to preach, and the command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every eature." Hence it is not strange that the infidel ndency of the times should bring forth a "Conose who feel from the heart, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." Since the war commenced, many ministers have made fighting the rebels and erving the country a more important work than assistance in extending an invitation to all our reaching the gospel and building up the kingdom of charges to look after their preacher's wood-pile. Christ. When this is the case none can think it a In New England the wood-pile is such an instituatter of surprise that our legislators, a majority of tion that he who does not rear his yearly monument is matter of surprise that our legislators, a majority of whom care nothing for the gospel, should treat the authority of Christ, in the call to preach, which we are bound to obey at the expense of life, as a nullity. But let them know that Christ Jesus still lives, and reigns "God over all;" and that his ministers love his commands and delight to do his will, in peace and in war, in prosperity and in adversity; and that come what may they will still be found men of one work, preaching his "gospel to every creature."

The commands are bound to obey at the expense of life, as a nullity. But let them know that Christ Jesus still lives, and really to be pitied. Unfortunately, however, the itinerant is denied the privilege, at least every other year, of getting up his own "pile." Now to relieve this working up his own "pile." Now to relieve this workey charge, where wood is used for fuel, see at come what may they will still be found men of one that the who does not rear his yearly monument is considered decidedly behind the times, and really to be pitied. Unfortunately, however, the itinerant is denied the privilege, at least every other year, of getting up his own "pile." Now to relieve this workey charge, where wood is used for fuel, see at come what hat the who does not rear his yearly monument is considered decidedly behind the times, and really to be pitied. Unfortunately, however, the itinerant is denied the privilege, at least every other year, of getting up his own "pile." Now to relieve this workey charge, where wood is used for fuel, see at conce that the province of good, honest wood, and if any doubt the attention to the privilege, at least every other year, of getting up his own "pile." Now to relieve this workey charge, where wood is used for fuel, see at conce that the privilege, at least every other year, of getting up his own "pile." Now to relieve this workey charge, where wood is used for fuel, see at conce that the privilege, at least every other year, of getting up his own "pile." Now to relieve

mending moderation; and yet Union refugees of the cease from being a messenger of peace and made to argest intelligence tell us there are three millions of serve as a soldier, dealing wounds and death to his

them wealthy slaveholders, who are hoping and praying for the suppression of the rebellion by any and tute." Some can, but more cannot. It will be renembered that these men have not been subsisting Why could we not learn wisdom of our foes, who, on Government salaries, but having sacrificed all of with but a tithe of our resources, have by their ener- earth, the large majority of them receiving scarcely gy and wise policy excited the hopes of tyrants all enough to pay their daily expenses. And while they

"No foot of land do I possess, No cottage in the wilderness; A poor wayfaring man,— Awhile I lodge in tents below And gladly wander to and fro, Till I my Canaan gain."

No; if this bill becomes law, many of these faith ful ministers must be torn away from their churches delay a stroke of policy foreseen to be necessary, till and the heritage of the Lord left to waste and de-Jehovah's arm was made so bare that the wilful blind struction. The enemies of our Government among us have long desired to see this, while they have been cursing the ministry as the cause of the war; but not Ah! pardon our weakness if we appear a little one of them ever expected to see it. They have mpatient of delay, while we are coining our hearts said, "Curse the ministers! their abolition preaching has caused the war. Put them in the forefront of the battle." Really they must think that this is done as a special favor, and that their prayers are answered. Now is the hour for a jubilee in hell.

The nation had better become infidel at once and soil? O! I'll forgive delay, and patiently wait, if outright, than to occupy this miserably hypocritical position in its relation to Christ and his ministers.

I would not undervalue the work to be accomplished, or deny the greatness or justice of the cause in which our nation is engaged. I admit it all. But the rod of power over the red waters, and let God's I do deny, as a Christian and as a minister of the Lord Jesus, that any man or that the nation has a right to place our country's flag higher than the

> When nations disregard divine order, and cause onfusion in society, they cannot prosper. God exempted an entire tribe in Israel, be them to minister at his altar; and now all those who are "called of God as was Aaron," are exempt; and woe to that nation that contends with God in this

### TUNES AND TUNE MAKING.

To THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD :- Having long since left off the "choir singing," it ought not to be supposed I am an interested pleader; but I have always believed, and do now, that much of the fault-finding, from Adam Clarke down to utter "know nothings" of later days, has arisen from the want of books of tunes with metres to sing our most singularly good hymns in.

And notwithstanding "the thousand and one" Methodists have one other tune, beside that called "Lyons," \* decent enough, of the same metre, to sing a hymn in? And why can we not have a tune some more variety than most of the "Masonic' L. P. M.'s have? And why have we never had a decent tune yet to sing the hymn commencing,

## "Ye simple souls that stray?"

Mr. I. B. Woodbury used to chant this or like hymns he had no metre for. He was to be pardoned, however, for his ignorance in good taste, as his educaography to be the "one thing needful" in their tional advantages in earlier life appeared to be poor -too poor, like many other would-be musisc authors of late date, to be qualified for what we Now, Mr. Editor, before you blame choirs, or allow

any other Methodist to do so, please furnish us-not oneous and narrow views of the present preva- with plagiarised, maimed, unadapted, new-named ce of Phonography are held by many, and the tunes, got up by men of no ability to make a really tem is deemed unworthy of study. Probably there good tune of their own conception,-but with respec table original ones. But if there is not in the land than three hundred thousand individuals, of both one really talented, educated man who has in him exes, who are more or less expert in the practice of naturally enough of the "soul of music" to make a this art.

It has found its way into many of our Universities and a vast number of our Academies. Many of the "a breathing spell," a resting spell, before we begin leading men in our church are acquainted with again to engorge a world full of empirical nostrums and let us feast on the best old musical fodder w and study we commend this Standard Phonographic can get, and be content with such things as we have. Dictionary, which gives the pronunciation, and the It is now-a-days some like spending all our time in best corresponding and reporting outlines of more reading all the false facts of the New York Herald. than sixty thousand words, the signs of many thou- Really our time is too valuable to be encroached NOAH PERRIN.

P. S. How often, in years past, I've heard chorister, with deep blushes, inform a minister pub rarious subjects of reporting.

As we have said, the dictionary is the fifth and last

And afterwards I've heard the whole choir abused licly, "We cannot sing it "-(his favorite hymn). a series of Phonographic works. The other four, for it by some ill-mannered ignoramus. It is not strange choirs have had "difficulties." Nay, their natience has been more a wonder to me many times

form us of it in any way.

## Father Washburn, in a late letter written in his

tent during a severe snow storm, says:

It will no doubt be asked how do we endure the storm? You must suffer terribly. No, no. Not a piece of snow as large as my finger-nail found its way into my house, and it seems as quiet and happy as in a village church. I hear, while I write, some of the sweet notes of Old Bridgewater and Windham chiming along the line. Old Hundred now joins in, and sounds as of old, good as ever. We have some splendid singers. But there is a jar! One of the boys has commenced "an oration" not much in harboys has commenced "an oration" not much in har-mony with the music. We have some such unearthly sounds once in a while. We regret it, but it makes

sounds once in a while. We regret it, but it makes up a variety. All seems cheerful, except occasional fits of rather spasmodic wind.

I hope our friends will not make themselves needlessly unhappy about us; we are doing our duty now by taking good care of ourselves, getting ready for the more active duties of the campaign, when the winter is past and the time of the singing of birds has come. I think I utter the voice of the regiment tunes, their honor and their lives,

y exhibits extreme propriety of such a course I will offer a few reasons for its adoption:

Pirst, it is a matter of economy. By a little united

DR. WALKER'S ELECTION SERMON.

In this sormon delivered January 7th, before the egislature of Massachusetts, there are some things hich deserve a passing notice.

Upon reading the first few paragraphs, one would most think he was perusing the words of a deist there than a theist, by the very short and a theist, by the very short and an occasion as when this sermon way in which God is bowed out of the ring, on the monious way in which God is bowed out of the ring, on the monious way in which God is bowed out of the ring, on the monious way in which God is bowed out of the ring, on the monious way in which God is bowed out of the ring, on the monious way in which God is bowed out of the ring, on the medium of inspired history, in cale nemies. The result has been what the purest to each think a preacher that the cale and all enjoy, some can be induced to contribute a little wood or a day's labor, who, petrals, which as prophets a supplied with a preacher that the purest to each that is supplied with a preacher that the purest to each the continue of the claimites of current time, the philosophy of the Divine work is over. Thou shalt love thyself. Thou shalt love thyself that the claimites of current time, the philosophy of the collising man, but to prophetis a little wood or a day's labor, who, petrals, which a preacher that the purest to expect that is supplied with a preacher. The result has been what the purest to expect that is supplied with a preacher that the calamittee of the that is supplied with a preacher. Thou shalt love the sight of the calamites of current time, the philosophy of the collisions or unscriptions of the supplied with a preacher. Thou shalt love the sight of the calamites of current time, the philosophy of the collisions or unscriptions a little wood or a day's labor, who, petrals, which the pure that the pure the collisions or unscriptions a little wood or a day's labor, who, petrals, which the pure the doing anything else to. all the low on the preacher. The works. The lation provise is Again, it will impress your new pastor very favorasee it well provided with wood; it will breathe of omfort and of home, it will be evidence of care for

them in their heavenly journey. Now I suggest that the stewards on our various harges take this matter in hand and thus provide their pastor with a stately New England pile; and

### EUROPE ON AMERICA.

A great deal is said about the opinion in Europe n the great American struggle for liberty, and many are confused by contradictory statements. The whole case is lucidly and correctly set forth in the following few words from Dr. Tefft to the Christian

So stands the cause in Europe. We at home com-plain that our war is not understood abroad. It is understood; but the two classes here have their reviews, and prejudices, and feelings; they have each an end to gain by the success or failure of the war; and there is no such thing as making any radical alteration in the feelings and inclinations of these classes. The upper class, few, but wealthy and powerful, and at the same time constitutionally and politically conservative, and hence timid, wish to see are too fearful of resentment at home to do anything are too fearful of resentment at home to do anything Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine foe's assault, The lower class, on the contrary wish to see the great republic make sure the cause of the working man the world over, and are not afraid to speak and act

That rose complete at Jack's creative call. according to their interests and opinions. You will remember the great popular meetings of the working classes of Great Britain. But the people of all Europe have precisely the same feelings; and it is on this popular sentiment that our country must rely, and not upon another than the mandwest precincts of that hall that rose complete at Jack's creative call. Here stalks the impetuous cow with crumpled I Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn, Who bayed the feline slaughter beast that slew The rat predacents.

The course hitherto has been to try and make the governments of Europe understand, first, that the rebellion is not entirely popular in the southern States, as if that view would stave off intervention; but the rulers only said "that they must then do what they can to make it popular." Then they are told that the rebellion, though more or less popular, cannot hold out; and the reply is, "that then we must make it hold out till America shall be dismembered past recovery. Then the argument is that the rebellion is sinking; that our army has taken possession of many cities and strongholds along the southern coast, when the feeling thus produced gives answer, "that then material aid by money, credit, arms, and ships must be rendered the struggling strong the following the southern coast, when the feeling thus produced gives answer, "that then material aid by money, credit, arms, and ships must be rendered the struggling strong the following the answer, "that then material aid by money, credit, arms, and ships must be rendered the struggling southerners till their cause is made to triumph."

When the facts disproved all these prophecies of immediate success, then the great ones in Europe said, "Perhaps the southerners can do their work without us, and we will hold on a little, as we do not wish to do more than is strictly necessary; for our people will not like to pay the cost; and then the old Union only when we must: when we see that the great

It may be depended upon in America that this is the true condition of things in relation to our war in all the leading European States. And the policy for us to follow will be clear to those who comprehend the facts. We must cease to look toward the ruling class in Europe. We must cease trying to convince them of the justness of our cause; we must lay aside all attempts to convince them of our ultimate success. It is all worse than labor thrown away, for, as far as

I would not have it understood, however, that all the governments of Europe feel as I have stated. We all know that Russia is our fast, warm, unvary-We all know that Russia is our fast, warm, invary-ing friend; and this is a great argument against the possibility of European intervention. Italy, too, is as friendly as a small power dares to be in the face and eyes of England and of France. Switzerland and and eyes of England and of France. Switzerland and Hungary are friendly, without qualification, to our cause; and so are Denmark and Norway and Sweden, though they would gladly see the termination of the strife for the sake of their business interests. There is enough of Europe, indeed, added to the democratic masses everywhere, to cause the two leading powers, who are first in their dread of American

makes such a distinction? Who?

Cox. I suppose you think none but a fool, quoad hoc, could make it. Yet this idea is not new to me. When a student, I read it in your old preceptor, Dr. Hopkins. So that, warned and with both eyes open, I pronounced the allegation false and the distinction true.

Emmons. Then where is the proof? Give us proof.

Emmons. Why, I am wrong; surely I am wrong, This," continues Dr. Cox. "he solemnly announce ed, and not ironically, as I at first was tempted to suspect. It was a moment of awe and surprise. I could say nothing; he said no more."

After a pause of some length and meaning, I resident

"Honored and dear sir, if I may, I would now say

three things.

1. I am wonder struck and overwhelmed. We

charges take this matter in hand and thus provide their pastor with a stately New England pile; and should they be a little tardy let the young people come to the rescue, and see the work accomplished.

Fairfax, March 6, 1863.

N. H.

HOME.

Amid the confusion of war, to how many hearts around our camp fires do the loving messages from home come with a resistless power, and the memory of a sister's love, a mother's fervent prayer, become a mighty safeguard amid scenes of temptation and vice! Hardened indeed must be the heart upon which home memories have no power.

Home! home! blessed type of that heavenly home—beautiful in anticipation to the weary, storm-tossed voyager on life's rough sea—that home which, unlike our earthly homes, knows no decay or change. No sorrow shall ever enter its blessed portals; and best of all, no sin, with its withering influence, shall ever mar the beauty of that sweet home above.

It am wonder struck and overwhelmed. We seem to reach a result 'portentous, unexampled, nnexplained.' I never anticipated it at all, and of course have never intended it in form.

2. The thing itself is strange and rare in history. It give you the credit, and God the glory, of your making a magnanimous confession, the like of which, its proper parallel, I never knew before as a fact of history. Here is an element of your vaunted metaphysics, and your own unique theology, that you have held and preached for two or three generations; and now, in your ninety-fourth year, and in the false, in honor of a simple saying of the Son of God! I only add,

3. Would to God that you could have seen the grand and the simple truth of Scripture eighty years ago, and never departed from it! What a different influence would you have exercised. What a better course would you have exercised. What a better course would you have exercised. What a better course would you have preached, and what a great change, so to speak, would have been realized in comparison with what your sermons now are; with your tests of Christian piety. with what your sermons now are; with your tests of Christian piety, ultra-evangelical and impossible, with your rough and jagged theological horns every way protruded, and goading the simple piety of the church! This my soul sincerely thinks."

### THE DOMICIL ERECTED BY JOHN. Translated from the Vulgate of M. Goose.

Mark how the rats' felonious fangs invade

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides. Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce rodent, That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt, Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall

this popular sentiment that our country must rely, and not upon anything they can effect with the rulers, and governments, and administrations of the Which lay in Hans' inviolate domain.

Behold the man whose amorous lips incline Full with young Eros' osculative sign, To the 'lorn maiden whose lact-albic hands Drew albu lactic wealth from lacteal glands Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die The old mordacious Rat that dared devour Antecedaneous Ale in John's domestic bower

Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift, Who milked the cow with implicated horn, Who in fine wrath the canine torturer skied That dared to vex the insiduous muricide. Who let auroral effluence through the pelt Of the sly rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantankerous Shanghai comes at last. Whose shouts arouse the shorn ecclesiast, Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament To him who, robed in garments indigent, That tossed the dog, that worried the eat, that kilt

### The rat that ate the malt that lay in the house Jack built THE BOOK OF NATURE.

There is enough of Europe, indeed, added to the democratic masses everywhere, to cause the two leading powers, who are first in their dread of American greatness, and of the success of popular institutions, to pause before they strike. There will, indeed, be no striking, as I have argued in a former article, until the two powers see that intervention is their only means, and that the North will be too weary of contention, and too poor to resent the wrong.

Such, Americans, is the certain policy of Europe, and such it has been from the first. What, then, are we to do? We are to turn our eyes away from Europe, resolve that the Union shall not be broken up to please these hateful European governments, and then go ahead with the suppression of the rebellion. Let us not be divided among ourselves. Submit to no terms but the Constitution and the Union. Let this be our war cry till the work is done!

DR. NATHANIEL EMMONS.

The Christian Ambassador copies from a book recently produced by Dr. Samuel Hazen Cox, a conversation which once passed between the said Cox and Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, as follows:

Dr. Cax had objected to some of Dr. Emmons onin-limitations and of the success of popular institutions, the work is done of American greatness, and of the success of popular institutions, the Bible, it comes from the Bible, for want of learning, can read in this. It is an older book than tead. Those who cannot read the Bible, for want of learning, can read in this. It is an older book than tead. Those who cannot read the Bible, for want of learning, can read in this. It is an older book than tead. Those who cannot read the Bible, the Bible; like the Bible, the Bible, the Bible; like the Bible, the Bible, the Bible, the Bible; like the Bible, the Bible, the Bible, the Bible, the Bible, the Bible; like the Bible, the Bible; like the Bible, the Bible, the Bible, the Bible; like the Bible, the Bible; like the Bible, the Bible, the Bible; li

plan.

The first thing that must strike the student of nature is this: That all things have been created by an intelligent will. Everything shows marks of design, and the more profoundly we study the more clearly we see that all these different designs are only parts of one harmonious whole.

Emmons. Well, and what have you to object to holy affections as disinterested? You are no open advocate for selfishness, surely.

Cox. I make a very important distinction here between selfishness and self-love, as normally and cardinally different.

Emmons. I say they are just the same, or that either is as bad as the other.

Cox. By self-love, I mean the love of happiness as ours, considered as an instinct, a duty, and a privilege, and as properly involving no sin at all. Adam had it before he sinned. Christ had it; and hence it was self-denial and self-abnegation for him to die for us.

Emmons. All which I utterly discredit and deny. As for your distinction between self-love and selfishness, it is wholly gratuitous, and, reposing on no foundation, is like a house without a foundation. Who makes such a distinction? Who?

Cox. I suppose you think none but a fool, gueed hoc, could make it. Yet this idea is not now accurately the hand, and how these two wheels, connected to gether by cogs, are made to preserve always the same relative velocity. his wild wender would give a self-love and selfishness, it is wholly gratuitous, and, reposing on no foundation, is like a house without a foundation. Who

"Ol" says the Atheist, "I see no design in this. There is an inherent force in matter which produces all these results. These things go on of them-

well, well, my friend, when grown men talk like obstinate little children it is useless to reason with them. At least, so our Lord thought, and therefore when the Pharisees disputed with him, instead of meeting them with direct argument, he used to reply with a story, which was better adapted to their weak intelligence. intelligence. "Therefore," said he, "do I speak to them in parables; because when they see, they do not see, and when they hear, they do not hear, neither do they understand." Let me give you my whole argument enveloped in a parable. I was present once at an exhibition where, among other things, little mechanical images called "automata," were made to appear upon the stage and move about. Little men and women only a few inches high danced about, while one called off the figure. When tired, they lay down to sleep, and started up in affright on hearing a noise. An elephant, too, came in of the size of a kitten; bees and flies buzzed around, and, e. "Therefore," said he, "do I sp paper, went through with a variety of performances with as much apparent ease as if they had been living beings. When all was over, I heard two simple young women conversing together upon what they had just witnessed. "Bridget," said one to the other, "I'm afeared we've done wrong to come to this place. I don't think those little people are right things. May be they're devils." "Don't be troubled, dear," replied Bridget, "I'm not the least afeared. Don't you perceive there was some one behind the seenes that pulled the wires and did the speaking for them?"

The girl was right, and showed more reason than ome learned men who have been through college. This world is full of little creatures moving about and acting with all the appearance of an intellige which, in truth, they do not and cannot possess, the little birds! What architects! They build ho for themselves far better than you could provide for them. Look at the bees, what cities they build, and how they fill their storehouses against winter! Look at the lilies and the roses, those rival belles among the flowers with their gay dresses more heautiful far than any queen ever appear to weave these garments for themselves; but is there not a hand behind the scenes? The pattern is perfect, but who made the plan? Or, a mere stick; but it goes on like a thing of life and intelligence, climbing the poles, throwing out its fingers and clinging fast to every support, pushing out its leaves to catch the sun, and by and by, at the apits leaves to catch the sun, and by and by, at the approach of autumn, it presents you with a great quantity of delicious wine juice, put up carefully in little purple bottles of its own making. You call them grapes, but they are in truth bottles, more beautiful and serviceable than any glass blower can make. Do you see no design in this, no evidence of intelligence and plan? Is it possible that any one can think of these things, and not see behind the scenes the mind and hand of God! But, we see something more than this in nature something which show not

If John Wesley—dear old John Wesley,—were now living, and contemplating the efforts of drunken and rebellious scoundrels in the national Legislature, and elsewhere, to arrest the progress of emancipa-tion, we are sure he would address just such a letter of encouragement to Abraham Lincoln, as that which we are about to publish. It bears date Feb. 24, 1791. Wesley died March 2, 1791, at the age of 88. This letter was therefore written some six days before his death; it is well described by the editors

before his death; it is well described by the editors of the Life of Wilberforce, as "an animating charge, traced upon the bed of death by the faltering hand of the venerable Wesley."

"My dear sir, unless the divine power has raised you up, to be, as Athanasius contra mundum, I see not how you can go through your glorious enterprise, in opposing that execrable villany, which is the scandal of religion of England, and of human nature. Unless God has raised you up for this year, thing you will of religion of England, and of human nature. Unless God has raised you up for this very thing, you will be worn out by the opposition of men and devils; but if God be for you, who can be against you? Are all of them stronger than God? O be not weary of well doing. Go on, in the name of God, and in the power of his might, till even American slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun, shall vanish away before it. That he who has guided you from your youth up, may continue to strengthen you in this and all things, is the prayer of, dear sir, your affectionate servant,

In a foot pote the editors say:

In a foot note the editors say:

"It seems probable that this was amongst the very last efforts of his pen. On the 25th of February, he sunk into that lethargy, in which he lay till his death, upon the 2d of March. It is docketed by Wilberforce—' Wesley's last words.'"

The expression, at the close of the letter—" who has guided you from your youth up "—probably refers to the fact, that the abhorrence of the slave trade, by Wilberforce, was not only the aftergrowth of maturer years, but also the natural impulse of a young and healthy heart. The Rev. Dr. Walmsley, his school-fellow, states that Wilberforce evinced his abomina-

fellow, states that Wilberforce evinced his abomina-tion of the brutal traffic when he was no more than fourteen years old, and at that time addressed a letter

alaves. Among the elements of our sympathy for the fate of Louis XVL, we may cast into the budget his own sympathy for the sufferings of the negro race. In 1790, and for some time before, there existed in France, a society, that issued its publications, under the title of L'ami de Noir. These publications, having been disseminated in the French West India Islands, greatly alarmed the planters, who memorialized the king against the proceedings of the society. Great was their astonishment at the response of his majesty—"that he was glad to hear there was such a society, and that some of his subjects had humanity enough to concern themselves about the fate of the poor negroes."—Boston Transcript.

## In a car on a railroad which run into New York, a

few months ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car,

as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car, said:

"Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does, I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars—six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done she tapped him on the shoulder, and said to him:

"Sir, I had two sons—one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro."

She was silent a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speculator, first on one cheek, then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word, the passengers sitting near, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him and pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as one not fit to ride with decent people.—N. Y. Evening Post.

"Hast thou hope?" they asked of John Knox, ten he lay dying. He spake nothing, but raised finger and pointed upward, and so died.—Carlyle.

# Zion's Merald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

HERALD FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR. year for \$1.50, or for a whole year to April 1805, for \$2.00, as subscribers may prefer. It will be seen that this time covers the proceedings of all the New England Conferences. Will our brothren the preachers please make one more effort for us to secure the lacking one thousand? A few are at work, but it needs all, to command complete success.

### GILBERT HAVEN, ESQ.

The announcement made a few days since of the sudden death of the subject of this sketch awakened sad emotion, not only in the immediate vicinity of his residence, but throughout an extensive circle within which he was well known and admired. For the good of the living, and to draw lessons of instruction rom his life, we briefly-sketch his history. Gilbert Haven was born in Framingham, Mass

chusetts, April 21, 1791. His early advantages were such as were enjoyed by the rural population of this State nearly three quarters of a century ago—advantages which though now they might be considered limited were relatively as favorable as now, and laid a suitable foundation for a full and harmonious culture of the body, mind and heart. Strengthened by agricultural industry, trained in the public school-house, taught to acknowledge God in family worship and in the careful observance of the Sabbath, he was well fitted to enter upon life with a fair prospect of success. His early life was free from immorality.

When about twenty years of age his attention was called to Doddridge's " Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul of Man" by a friend who afterwards be came his wife, and so deep was the impression made quently believed that he had obtained through prayer and faith the blessing which Doddridge so impressive-ly recommends. A year or two afterward, when he and his wife presented their eldest daughter for baptism, they were themselves admitted to the church of the Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Boston. Removing to Malden in 1813, they united with the Congregation al Church in that place, that and the Baptist Church then being the only religious societies in the town Mr. Haven immediately began to take a great interest both in the affairs of the church and of the town, and was soon called to occupy positions of responsi-

In 1817, having heard of a few Sunday Schools is Boston and elsewhere, his practical mind seized upon the thought, and in connection with a few pious ladies he called the children together and organized a Sunday School in the parish church, and was the superintendent so long as he continued in the society. About this time the itinerant Methodist minister began in their travels to call in Malden. He heard their sermons, and his soul responded to their doc trines and usages. An extensive revival having prevailed in North Malden, in which he participated, he withdrew from his former church connections in 1821, and united with the small class of Methodists, who as yet had no meeting-house of their own, and could hold out no inducements to a man situated as he was, but a profound belief in their doctrines, an approval of their usages, and a confidence in and sympathy with their piety. The Sunday School which he left was in the Methodist Society in 1822, of which he was the superintendent about thirty-four years, and then was allowed to retire from the post only at his own earnest solicitation that a younger man might be appointed. He lived to see the little society prosper and grow, and provide itself with a good church, and gather many into its fold. As trustee, steward, class leader, and in almost every position of usefulness, he served the people unostentatiously and faithfully. His interests were not confined to the locality where the Missionary Society, he adopted, as they sprung up successively, all the general agencies and charities of the church. He was one of the earliest members and officers of the New England Education Society. He was one of the first lay delegates of a District to

penses of churches. This interest was not confined to his own denomi nation. No man ever heard him utter a word derogatory of the piety or usefulness of the denomination of Christians with which he was formerly connected. Union prayer meetings of different denominations in his own neighborhood and in Boston frequently saw him present, and heard his voice in prayer and

the New England Conference, and as a Chairman of

a Committee made a report and addressed the Con-

ference in behalf of the systematic payment of the ex-

His attention to public matters ought to be noticed When a young man he was active as captain of a military company, having served in subordinate offices, and on being elected major, resigned the office and gave up his connection with military affairs. In company with his younger friend, Wm. C. Brown, Esq., now of Chelsea, then teacher of a school in Malden, he organized the first temperance society in the town, and his interest in this great department of reform was never weakened. He was town clerk fifteen years, and held at different times almost every office in the gift of the town. As a Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years, he healed many quarrels, adjusted many difficulties, settled many estates, and was known and beloved as the friend and protector of the widows and fatherless. He was connected for many years with the Sub-Treasury Office of Boston through various administrations differing in political name; and though his own political sentiments wer as well known as his religion, he having identified himself with the Free Soil party from its beginning yet such was the confidence in his worth and integrity that he held the office till about a year ago, when the infirmities of age led him to resign it.

His interest in religious and public matters wa never abated. His voice was heard in the last town meeting that was held before his death, and impor tant matters were then committed to him. The very last day of his life witnessed his public labors in behalf of the church, and the writer of this sketch had a class book in his hand with the name of "Gilber Haven" at the head, and had just re-appointed him "Leader," on account of supposed improvement in health, when on entering the house he found the venerable form lying quiet and breathless on the sofa, whence but a moment or two before the happy spirit had taken its flight to the holy home above Thus the language of Charles Wesley, many of whose hymns be used to sing so often, was pre-eminently

"O that, without a lingering groan, I may the welcome word receive; My body with my charge lay down, And cease at once to work and live.

He had been subject to attacks of difficult breath ing at intervals for many years. Whether from the cause of this difficulty or not, is not known, but without warning and seemingly without pain he reclined upon the sofa, closed his eyes, folded his hands and breathed his last. A moment or two before, without any thought of death, he related to some members of his family a conversation which he had a day or two previous with others, and quoted his own remarks, saying, "I told them that my Bible says, 'There is no nation to them which are in Christ Jesus,' and Perfect love casteth out all fear!'" These were nearly his last words uttered with no thought that he was about to rise into the company of angels, and was using the most fit expressions to be chosen for his own epitaph. Thus he passed away on February 20th, 1863. His aged widow, through a severe attack of illness is confined to her bed, mourning the loss of an affectionate husband, from whom after a union of more than fifty years she is temporarily separated. Five children have already left this world with the prospect of a glorious immortality, and five remain to emulate the virtues of their parents.

The following extract from a letter of Rev. Daniel Stoele, now Professor in the Genesee College, to a nher of the family, shows the estimation in

mly from earth to heaven. This has been the gen-

error in such a death, but I think in his case such an exit light. Whitefield always said that he should not be called testified of his saving grace in life. The remark applied to your sainted sire. In your mourning you have many causes for thanksgiving. How highly have you been tions the word of God was preached, and people favored in having such a parent, so fervent in love to Christ, so blameless in life, so active in all good enterprises, like the palm tree bearing fruit in old age. So free in his old age from the querulousness which embitters advanced years, so progressive in his views, in striking contrast with the frozen conservatism of old age—a cedar

of Lebanon verdant amid everlasting snows.

"I do not forget another quality which in the scale of so called heroic virtues has a low place, but which in Christ's gradation of Christian excellencies stands highest—placability. He was ever a peacemaker in the church and the community. His influence for good in the religious society of which he may be said to be the founder,

cannot be exaggerated.
"I have often remarked that our revered father was the best specimen of a Christian gentleman that I have ever seen. But he is gone. May you all do as much for God and humanity, be as full of faith and good works, and dying, leave as large a circle of mourners on the earth, and be welcomed to everlasting habitations by as large a company of those who have received temporal and spirital benefit at your bands."

A large assemblage attended his funeral, many having come from the neighboring city. A most impressive and discriminating address was given by one of his former pastors whom he much loved, the Rev. L. R. Thayer, followed by a warm tribute of affection from his brother and co-laborer, Father Taylor, and an earnest prayer by Rev. L. Crowell, while at intervals the choir sung some of the most appropriate

We have not room to portray his character fully, and show if we could the elements of his success and meefulness. We will mention a few of them :

His regularity was remarkable. His absence from any stated meeting of the church, on the Sabbath or on any evening, would have been fully as noticeable as the absence of the minister. His industry was conspicuous. His cheerfulness was uninterrupted He was sometimes solemn but never sad, and to the last looked on the bright side of every thing. He loved children. He was not particularly anxious to have his own way, but would yield gracefully to the opinion of the majority, or of those who had the right to decide; and though his own judgment was not always carried out, he was none the less faithful. Not an instance probably occurred in his long life, in which he said, or showed that he felt-" Because my opinion does not prevail I will have nothing further to do with this matter." He was truthful and kind. He never indulged in evil speaking or encouraged it in others. He was exceedingly familiar with the Bible, with hymns, and generally with the most practical religious books. His remarks were usually brief. and almost invariably abounded in accurate quotations of Scripture, often in citations from various hymns, and frequently in illustrations drawn from the

memoirs of pious people.

Was he faultless? No man is faultless. No man has every element of strength. Where some are weak others are strong. But it is not ours to seek

ability and influence more faithfully to benefit men and honor God. We mourn his loss, but rejoice in his glory, and we hope that this tribute to his memo ry will lead many a reader to imitate his fidelity, and thus secure like him the approval of the good, and the blessing of God.

### BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

This Conference met in Georgetown, District of and Rev. H. C. Westwood, Assistant Secretary. The death of William Hirst was announced. Wm H. Edes, Esq., of Georgetown, and Summerfield Berry, Esq., of Baltimore, were elected Lay Stewards. Rev. Dr. Carlton announced that the Book Concern had just made a dividend of \$20,000 to the Conferences, \$400 of which was apportioned to this body, and authorized a draft for that amount, and Bishop Simpson announced that he was authorized to draw on the chartered fund for \$30.

The Conference then considered the necessito eases. These claimants are superannuated or worm out preachers, the widows and orphans of deceased preachers. Addresses were made by several of the

Reports were here read from Dr. Johnson, President of Dickinson College, and from other literary institutions under the auspices of this body, which were read and referred to appropriate Committees These reports show the condition of each to be prosperous and highly encouraging.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Memoirs prepare a suitable eulogy on the life and character of James Brundige, Esq., of Baltimore, President of the Preachers' Aid Society, to be published with the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan then introduced a system o

ollections by every preacher in charge, with a view to church extension and improvement within the bounds of this Conference. He ably advocated the measure, and it was referred to a Committee of five

On the second day Rev. N. J. B. Morgan offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That William S. Edwards, A. Buh

and William F. Speake, who acted with the so called majority at the Staunton Conference in 1861, and who, in consequence of said action, were declared "with-drawn" by this Conference in 1862, be and are hereby welcomed back to the seats they previously occu-pied among us, according to the provisions of the res-olutions on the 11th of March, 1862, it being under stood that they fully identify themselves with the in-terests of this Conference.

Standing Committees were then appointed, including one on " Colonization," but none on Slavery. It was stated of one of the young preachers that he had omitted the study of one or two important works and in Germany. prescribed by the Discipline, but his proficiency and excellent qualities for the Christian ministry induced the Committee to report favorably thereupon; whereupon the Rev. Bishop presiding arose and addressed the Conference. Without reference to this or any other particular case, but as a general principle, he thought Committees and Conferences do great injustice to young preachers by giving countenance to pline. They must observe every rule, regulation, provision and study. Hold them right to the mark, if they would become efficient and profitable in the

The Rev. Albert Griffith, an aged minister, adressed the Conference. He said it was remarkable that the FIRST Conference in which be ever took part was held in Georgetown. That was in 1808. He lapse of fifty-five years, the LAST Conference in which he may ever participate is held (in 1863) in the same place. On looking round, there was not a single form or face but his own which was in the Conference of 1808. O, no; all-all are gone. He spake in exalted terms of his early coadjutors, several of them

There was one painful reflection, however. At that first Conference a member whose name he would not now give, against whom a grave charge was made, fled, refused to stand trial, went to New York, and was expelled from this Conference. In the year 1817, was expelled from this Conference. In the year 1817, while stationed in Alexandria, Mr. G. saw that identical man driving a cart through the streets and offering a load of wood for sale. Mr. G. knew him, went out and spoke kindly to him; a long conversation. Henry Clay, who was not given to vistion ensued, during which the man reiterated his in-nocence. They parted. In about two years Mr. G. who loved his country entirely, and whose view of noticed by the newspapers that the accused had died at sea. Subsequently the woman who had made the try was cool, comprehensive and sagacious, enter

from life is not to be regretted. He was well prepared, like golden fruit ripe for gathering. It would have been consoling to listen to his testimony while passing over the river; but such testimony could not increase your assurance of his fitness for the inheritance of the saints in ance of his fitness for the inheritance of the saints in 20 miles, and then the "house" was probably with the check of the saints in 20 miles, and then the "house" was probably with to witness for Christ on his death, he had so many times out a chimney or a floor. The preacher of that

> Other able addreses were made, part'cularly on the death of the venerable Henry Smith.

Bishop Simpson announced a letter from the Preachers' Aid Society, of Baltimore, furnishing the names of officers elected. The society has voted \$700 for necessitous cases in this Conference, and \$300 for educational purposes. The letter was referred to the

On the third day a call was made, and sustain by vote, that the several circuits and stations report on the "lay delegation" question. The reports show ference had taken any action, which had resulted in sixty-one in the affirmative, and fifty-eight in the

Eighteen young ministers were admitted to full embership in the Conference. Thirteen, not heard from, on account of being in rebel territory, were not acted upon. Other members of the Conference are

On the next day, which was the Sabbath, twenty wo pulpits in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, of different denominations, were occupied by members of the Conference. Drs. Durbin and Lowell spoke in Wesley Chapel, and a collection was taken or the Missionary Society, making the contributions of that church for the year, a thousand dollars.

Rev. Mr. Lanahan, Presiding Elder, said he

deavoring to recover some Virginia territory, but nust have the co-operation of some who attended the Staunton Conference, which tried to secede from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Was glad to see some of those men back again.

The next day, Monday, Dr. Sewall reported that the concerns of the defunct "Baltimore Christian Adocate," (Dr. Bond's paper) were so snarled up that he Committee could not understand them.

A large Committee was presented to try Rev. I Davis, charged with disloyalty to the country, Dr. Chomas Sewall being chairman. Martinsburgh, Va. pplied for a preacher " that would let politics alone." n. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, addressed the Confernce, and recommended them to give expression of their loyalty, and also to request the President to apoint a day of fasting and prayer.

Many Reports were made by Committees and lopted, of too local interest to be further described. On the sixth and last day the house was crowded with spectators. The Committee reported no cause of action against Mr. Davis.

A paper containing preamble and resolutions from the Rev. C. A. Reed and Rev. I. N. Davis, was here presented to the Conference. This had reference to the great national conflict, the duties of Christian Ministers therein, and that the President be requested to set apart a day of Fasting and Prayer. After debate, this was laid on the table. Rev. Dr. Sewall offered as a substitute,

Resolved, That the President of the United State Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to appoint a day of national Fasting and Prayer to Almighty God, that it may please him to bring our civil war to an end, and restore to us unity, peace, and prosperity. After various amendments offered, and a long and spirited debate, this was adopted—yeas 32, nays 15.

Only three Districts were represented in the Conference, Baltimore, Washington and Virginia. The Virginia District is strangely crippled by the war, as appears from the following statistics:

Virginia District-White members, 254; deaths 31; three churches, valued at \$14,000; one parson-Columbia, March 4th, Bishop Simpson presiding. age at \$3,000; two schools-officers and teachers 26; scholars, 124; volumes in libraries, 406.

ence is: Members 20,084, Probationers 1,179. There

has been an increase in the Washington District. EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. - This Confer ence began its annual session at the same time with the Baltimore Conference, in York, Pennsylvania Nothing of marked interest has attended its session

The Conference reports prosperity. The following resolution was adopted by a vote of

our land for the past two years still continues, and whereas silence might be construed into indifference

Conference assembled, that we reaffirm our loyalty to the Government, and our most unflinching devo-tion to our country in the hour of her peril." This Conference has eight chaplains in the army We notice that two members are left without an appointment, a practice which must be allowed, or mething equivalent to it, now that the supernume rary relation is abolished.

The subject of manufacturing beet sugar in this untry, is attracting a large share of attention, and t is one that is fraught with peculiar interest to culvators, men of enterprise, and to statesmen. For the culture of sugar beet offers new and profitable employment for the land, not only in the immediate crop, but in preparing it for succeeding crops; it moreover increases the cattle food of a farm and lays the foundation for larger grain crops that mediately succeed the beet; the manufacture of sugar from the beets gives employment to skill, to industry, and to capital, and the statesman sees in the production of this new branch of industry new esources developed, and new sources of wealth and

power gained to the country.

We hear that it is in contemplation by parties at the West to plant several bundred acres the coming season to beet roots, and to proceed at once to the manufacture of sugar. They have determined to put to practical demonstration in this country, the great and economical results that have been realized by new processes that have been established in France

By these processes the amount of sugar of the best quality obtained from 100 pounds of beet root, varies from 8 to 12 pounds, at a cost not exceeding that which was required when but 5 pounds of sugar were obtained from 100 pounds of beet root.

An average crop of beets is 600 bushels to the acre and they can be raised so as to be delivered to the manufacturers at a cost not exceeding 10 cents a missions or deviations of any kind from the Disci- bushel, which will yield a fair profit to the farmer, to say nothing of his gains in green fodder, in the trim nings of his beets, and the improvement of his land The processes of extracting the sugar are no mor difficult than the processes of manufacturing cane of maple sugar, and are quite as profitable to the manu facturer. Besides, beet sugar may be made a direct product of the farm, as butter and cheese are. There are no insuperable difficulties in the way of establish was then admitted to Elder's orders; and now, after a ing this as a domestic manufacture, and the sugar room may become as much a part of the regular es

tablishment on a farm as the dairy. In France, in 1860, the yield of beet sugar fro nearly four hundred factories was about three hu lred million pounds. These factories gave full and profitable employment to more than two housand acres of land, and thousands of laborers gave an impulse to various mechanical arts, added t the wealth of the country in various ways, and gave

things in their relation to the prosperity of the cou

fore Congress. He was arguing for the protection of the Louisiana planter and incidentally remarked:

"In my opinion the establishment of the manufac-ture of beet sugar in the United States, emineutly, deserves the patronage of the Government. What, if successful, would so greatly redound to the common benefit, ought to be demonstrated by an experiment made at the common expense. For it is the appre-hension, incident to all new and untried enterpri-ses, that may deter individuals from embarking in this." "I have no doubt of the ultimate introduction of the manufacture; and I believe that at no distant day, a great part of this necessary of human life will be derived from this source. If we are to credit the authentic evidence obtained from the experience of France, the manufacture of sugar from beet is less costly than from cane."

ber, with an alphabetical index. A convenient bod of reference for business men.

LIEUTENANT MESSINGER. By Mary A. Denni son, Author of "Opposite the Jail," &c. 18mo., pp 119. Boston: Henry Hoyt.—This is a very affecting narrative of the life and death of a noble young officer in our volunteer army, showing the conjugation.

It is useless to attempt to disguise it. A slaveholding people are a peculiar people, and they cannot admit an unguarded intercourse with every other people without danger to themselves. The statutes of every Southern State show how carefully their peace is to be guarded from the interference of citizens of other States. Free, unrestricted intercourse can only be safe with other slaveholding States. Hence only be safe with other slaveholding States. Hence we are for embracing in our Confederacy every State which recognizes and establishes the institution of slavery by its fundamental law. But to give to our Yankee enemies the privileges of citizens of the Confederace States, in all the relations of commerce, is to defeat the very objects of our Confederacy. Those objects are peace and justice and prosperity. Neither of these can be safe under the commercial predominance of the Northern people. With commercial dependence on the part of the South, the anti-slavery North will thrive and grow as heretofore, fattening upon the transaction of our business, and receiving the lion's share of the profits of our labors. The South, however prosperous, will grow beautifully less South, however prosperous, will grow beautifully less in comparison, until her liberties and institutions get to be past praying for. Yet we are perfectly willing to give them all the commercial privileges granted to other nations; and we are for free trade with all nations, excepting so far as the peace and defense of the Confederate States, as slaveholding States, shall require. Direct trade with all nations, and favors to none, is our policy; but to establish free trade with the Yankees, while the intercourse and commerce of other nations are trammeled with import duties or prohibitions, will, in our judgment, be a folly which no repentance can ever atone for.

VOLUNTEER CHAPLAINS.—The New York Com mittee of the United States Christian Commission propose the following plan, earnestly requesting its mediate consideration by clerical bodies, pastors and churches, and respectfully urging the promptes

1. The voluntary enlistment of at least one minister of the gospel, of talent, position, and approved adaptation to this special service, for each brigade of the army—say 300 in all—during a period of two or three months each. Every city or large town can spare one pastor at least, and the best one, for this noble work; his pulpit heing supplied by his ministerial brethren of the same or of different denominations in rotation, or otherwise. Each considerable ecclesiastical body can thus detail a representative for the army. for the army.

2. Each volunteer chaplain may be accompanied

Each volunteer chaplain may be accompanied by a layman from his own or a neighboring congregation, under appointment as a delegate of the Christian Commission, who shall aid in the distribution of the Scriptnres, tracts, newspapers, and camp and hospital stores, and in holding meetings, or visiting the sick and wounded.
 The service thus proposed should be gratuitous; but the Christian Commission will defray all expenses of pastor and delegate going to, returning from, and while on the field, and furnish all needed publications, stores, and other means of usefulness.

NEW YORK METHODISTS LOVAL \_" Manhattan. correspondent of the Western Advocate, is indignant that New York Methodists are suspected by some of being disloyal to the church. He thus discourses:— I was surprised and sorry to hear this, as it ha

seemed to me that in no part of the Methodist field had a more unflinching loyalty been manifested. It had a more unflinching loyalty been manifested. It might be enough for us to challenge proof of disloyal-ty in any thing; but a suspicion, however groundless or unjust, is often as effective as the most clearly de-monstrated facts. Has not our local Methodism not only steadily sustained the church through "evil report and good report," but also persistently rejected the three outside Methodist papers have been issued in this city, but not by the Methodists of New York. Zion's Watchman was conducted by an ex-member of the New England Conference, with very little of local New England Conference, with very little of local aid or sympathy, and it was permitted to die ingloriously. The True Wesleyan was located here for a time, but the Methodists of this city knew very little of it, and after a while it removed to a more congenial region. We have also an Independent Methodist Church, but that is the getting up of an ex-Methodist minister from a distance, and it is ignored by both the ministry and laity of the Methodists of New York. An irregular Methodist Church in Brooklyn for years supplied itself with ministers from a distance, and at length having "settled" a star preacher from the Philadelphia Conference, the church and minister wisely laid aside the name of Methodist. In Williamsburg, a Methodist minister, lately brought minister wisely laid aside the name of Methodist. In Williamsburg, a Methodist minister, lately brought there from far away, attempted, at the end of his two years, to form an independent Methodist Church, but he has made so little headway that I cannot say whether it is dead or dying. As to the great "METH-ODIST" movement, whether that be for good or evil an bonor or a dishonor, the native Methodist min ters of New York are without praise or blame in that

DR. BEECHER'S OPINION.-Rev. F. Merrick, in the Central Advocate, relates a conversation which Rev. Dr. Elliott and himself had with Rev. Dr. Beecher, a few years ago at Lane Seminary, when the venerable Dr. Beecher said :

"Some think there can be no true Christian unio until all denominations are blended in one. I do not think so. Better fight under separate banners. We shall thus provoke one another to good works. Formerly the 'standing order' embraced nearly all the professing Christians of New England, and under came in among us and shook us up, and put life into us; and thus the revivals of the last fifty years in

ANNUAL REPORT -The Forty-fourth Annual Re ort of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now out, and copies have been warded to the seats of the several Annual Confer ences now in session, and they will be forwarded the several Conferences yet to come, that each pastor may furnish himself with a copy, and so be the better prepared to inform his people of the present condition of the several departments of our work. On the sixty-seventh page he will find a copy of the name, station and country of our foreign missionaries arranged in alphabetical order.

Calcutta very shortly after January 19, at which date Rev. Henry Jackson, being in Calcutta, wrote us The Guiding Star [the ship in which our missio aries sailed] is announced as at the mouth of the river.' We shall look for letters from them by the

The attention of our readers is directed to the styles of Spring Goods.

THE CHRISTIAN HYMN BOOK, for the Sanctuary hymn book just compiled by T. C. Moulton, E. Ed- has sent this angry storm to prevent the nances of the modern improved hymn books in the form of indexes. It seems to be very carefully prepared, and to comprehend hymns on all the doctrines

lishd by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston,

DECISIONS ON THE TAX LAWS, by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. New York: D. Appleton & Co., containing the decisions of Mr. Boutwell, sixty-seven in number, with an alphabetical index. A convenient book of reference for business men.

cer in our volunteer army, showing the sacrifices through which the liberties of our country are to be red. It is full of evangelic truth.

THE PIONEER BOY: and How he Became Pres lent. Mr. William M. Thayer, author of "The Bob bin Boy," &c., has written a book on the early life of President Lincoln, tracing his career from boyhood up to manhood; his life in Kentucky, where he wa orn, and his adventures in after years. Two years have been spent in its preparation, and all the ma terial has been derived from reliable sources. It is presented in the form of a tale for boys and young en, and will be illustrated with five full-page engravings, by Harley. It will be published by Walker,

The third meeting of the Middlesex Temperand Society was held in the Town Hall, Sudbury, 60 inst. Although the day was somewhat stormy, quite a large number were present at the morning session. Rev. Mr. Dickenson, of the Congregational Church, presided, and called upon Rev. Mr. Kelley, of Waltham, who invoked the divine blessing. J. Scott was

thosen secretary.

The morning session was occupied in appointi ommittees and hearing reports from the several towns represented in the Convention. The fearful prevalence of the rum traffic was described, and the culpable lukewarmness of the community deplored

and condemned.

The assembly then, by invitation of the ladies, adjourned to the lower hall, where a most bountiful collation awaited them. More than a hundred partook to their entire satisfaction, and still the good things of this life seemed almost as tempting and abundant as before. Much praise is due to the ladies

At one o'clock the large hall was completely filled and the meeting opened with a stirring temperance song. The Business Committee then reported the following resolutions: Resolved, That the startling exigencies of the times emand increased vigilance on the part of the friends of

mperance.

Resolved, That the fearful prevalence of intempera

Resolved, That the fearful prevalence of intemperance in our cities, towns and villages, and among almost all classes of community, especially among our young men, admonishes us of the general lukewarmness which exists with reference to the cause.

Resolved, That neither the present progress of the Temperance Reform, nor the State Liquor Law, nor the appointment of a Metropolitan Police for the city of Boston, nor any other legal enactment, should in any degree lessen the most strenuous moral and social efforts to suppress the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That the granting of licenses, under the Tax Law of the General Government, presents a new and alarming phase of evil, and demands the immediate and earnest attention of all well-wishers of their country.

The Convention was then earnestly and eloquently

The Convention was then earnestly and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Bailey and Hoyt of Newton, Kelley of Waltham, Marcy of Saxonville, Turner of

Kelley of Waltham, Marcy of Saxonville, Turner of Wayland, and others.

The formidable opposition against which the friends of temperance have to contend was forcibly presented by some of the speakers, chief of which was the sluggishness of the professed friends of the cause. Others could see much cause for confidence, and all agreed in the determination to push the battle onward, expecting victory under the blessing of God. The meeting was justly called the banner meeting of the organization thus far. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

then unanimously adopted.

The next meeting was appointed to be held at Newton. Rev. Mr. Bickford, of Waltham, was elected to deliver the address. Rev. B. K. Peirce, of Watertown, alternate. Committee of Arrangements, H. C. Hoyt and Rev. Mr. Patrick, of West Newton,

CAMP PITCHER, 4th Maine Vols., Return to Camp-Two Armies looking each in the Face-Visitors-Severe Weather-Washington's Birth Day-A Burial Scene-the Herald in Camp.

MR. EDITOR:-The first of last month found me ce more with comrades upon the tented field of Mars. Without any disparagement of home-joys. friends, and domestic comforts, I may say that the rough habits, fare and friends of camp-life, now reumed, seemed very familiar and homelike. One of my first acts, both lawful and expedient, wa

he personal duty of furnishing my tent with a berth r camp-bed. This extemporized convenience easily constructed of small poles placed "lengthwise of myself" at the proper distance from the ground floor, to answer as a sofa or settee by day. The rigidity of this corduroy structure is mollified by a mattrass of fine cedar boughs, upon which the noc turnal incumbent may placidly quaff large potations of "tired nature's sweet restorer," without danger of intoxication and without exposure to any featherbed enervation.

I found my regiment encamped one mile and half from Fredericksburg, its spires being in full view from my tent door. I took an early opportunity and rode down to the river bank opposite the famed city, which gave me a distinct view of its structures streets, the rebel citizen or soldier walking therein and the batteries along the frowning hills beyond The Union picket paces his beat along this bank of the narrow stream, watching the rebel sentry pacing

the other shore. o shake hands, may easily converse together, which nowever has now been forbidden. By mutual instructions and agreement, neither picket offers the other any hostility. Accordingly the curious spectator or visitor may with impunity take his observa-tions on the extreme front. Thus do the two armies look in upon the sentries, batteries, camps, fortifica tions, scenes and movements of each other, in a fac to face manner I have not seen before.

During the lull in activities, visitors to the arm merous. Of the number I may mention, Rev. Messrs. Webb, of Boston, formerly of Maine; L. S. Coan Me.: P. Jaques, Maine Conference, and C. Phenix, East Maine Conference.

Much of the weather during February was unus ally stormy and cold. Snow fell quite often. Washington's birth day was ushered in by severity of storm and intensity of cold which would have made no small impression upon a New England thern ter. Snow fell to the depth of six inches. Our reg iment, which had been on picket that wintry night dvertisement of O. S. CURRIER & Co., of new and three days previous, on being relieved to return to camp, had no less a task than to face the storm and wade the drifted snow for a distance of five

THE CHRISTIAN HYMN BOOK, for the Sanctuary so ulsmat was the late of the Completence and Home. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. This is a but ask, mentally, may it not be that Omnipotence munds, and W. Hathaway, particularly for the use for celebrations just across the Rappahannock? Yet of the denomination called Christians. It contains amid the strife of these wild elements, precisely at 1188 choice hymns, embracing what were regarded twelve o'clock, from the patriot guns of many a Union as the best from Watts, Wesley, Montgomery, Cow-per, Newton, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Barbauld, and many riots proclaimed in martial tongue. Timid ones were riots proclaimed in martial tongue. Timid ones were startled, thinking hostile action had begun, until reminded that it was a nation's salute to the memory

I have placed upon a shelf in memory's cabinet, and departments of religion believed by orthodox may be worthy of mention. By invitation of Mr Roy, on whose plantation our division hospital (Birsacred song. We congratulate the denomination on the possession of so good an aid to their private and public devotions. lived to die at the extreme age of 110 years. But age was not represented by the corpse alone. A living exemplar united her testimony with that of the New Music.—Annie Lisle; Gentle Annie Kay,
Song and Chorus, as sung by the Buckley Seranaders, words by A. Jones, music by Frederick Buckley; the celebrated Laughing Song from Auber's
Manon Lescant, as sung by Adeline Carlotti Patti;
Gen. Hooker's March and Quickstep, composed by
E. Jackson; Golden Robin Polka, composed by Nar-

lately received. The soldiers like its " personal appearance" in camp, and gladly accept a copy, remarking, "That paper has good reading in it."

B. A. CHASE, Chaplain 4th Maine Vols

### FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Long before this I had hoped to have the privilege of saying our Federal forces had entered Charleston n triumph. That much to be desired event is yet, however, in the future. How I long to see our national flag again floating over those walls, where it was for the first time so shamefully humiliated. Beauregard recently proclaimed to the world that the blockade of Charleston harbor had been raised. It will soon be raised, I trust, in a manner not at all agreeable to that rebel General and his accomplices. But it is not my design in this communication to commit the error of too many correspondents, and fill be fought and victories to be won in the future, but only to record such facts and reflections as may recur to my mind and appear to be worth mentioning.

I have now been in this treasonable "Palmetto
State" more than three months, and connected with

the army about seven months. They have been to me, physically, intellectually and morally, among the most beneficial of my life. It has been my lot to mingle freely with nearly all grades of officers and all classes of privates. I have studied the workings of human nature where restraint was removed, among the rich and the poor, the well educated and the illiterate, the low, vulgar, profane, and the pure, spiritually minded, the selfish and the noble-hearted, the traitorous and the patriotic. I have had some trials and many mercies. I never saw the Divine Providence so clearly manifested in my own experience as during these months. I never was happier in my work, never had a wider or more interesting field of usefulness opened before me, and never felt more as though I was serving God and my kind, than now. My heart is filled with gratitude, my eyes moisten with tears, in view of the goodness of God to the most unworthy! I have but one life to give, and esteem it my first duty and greatest privilege, after consecrating myself to God, to lay that life upon my country's altar. I feel

"We are living, we are dwelling, In a grand and awful time;

Excuse me; I was designing to write about matters in South Carolina.

The climate here, since the middle of November has been characterized by frequent and sudden changes; but most of the time the days have been mild and delightful, more like June in New England than like winter. The nights are frequently chilly, and unless we carefully protect ourselves, we find our flesh and blood, and the marrow of the bones, tingling with a peculiar sensation of piercing cold before morning. Two or three times ice has formed in the water pail in my tent quarter of an inch thick. Once a storm cleared away with the wind whistling from the north and a squall of snow, the first the Maine eighteen months ago.

The land here is low and level, and has a general appearance of sterility. The soil reminded me at prived of public notice and approval, we have not first of Cape Cod or Martha's Vineyard; but upon been useless or idle. As patiently as we can, we examination it is found to be darker in color, finer in cedar, palmetto, orange, lemon, fig and magnolia, are casion. I am pleased with the spirit which is mani-among the principal trees. The chief agricultural fested among our officers and men. There is nothing productions for export, are cotton, corn, rice and like a boastful recklessness or an inconsiderate levity, tohacco. Indigo was formerly cultivated to some ex- such as we see too much of in the North; but a calm, tent, but this Sea Island district has for many years | thoughtful, deliberate purpose to do what they may staple, Cotton. By far the choicest article pro- and restoring our beloved country and government duced in the world grows upon these lands, where our loyal regiments are now encamped. New Or-leans, Mobile, Upland, Midland or foreign qualities, never secure so ready a sale or high a price. And it is to me a striking evidence of the want of thrift and enterprise among the former planters here, that on these islands, where alone the best quality of Sea Island cotton could be grown, scarcely one fourth of the land was under cultivation, and that was cultivated to disadvantage. For the want of labor-saving machinery and agricultural implements, the education and freedom of the workmen, the manuring and wise managing of the soil, they raised smaller crops at greater expense than was needful. This I learned

by personally visiting some twenty different planta tions and by careful inquiry.

Now these valuable lands are for sale, having beet forfeited to the United States by reason of the non payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled, "An Act to provide increased reve nue for imports, to pay interest on the public debts and for other purposes," and an act entiled, "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other pur

poses," approved June 7, 1862.

Here, then, is a splendid opportunity to purchase at a low price, valuable real estate, by any one desiring a home in the sunny South. Besides, cotton such as can be produced here, brings at present an enormous price. In view of the almost total loss of the crop for two years past, the exhaustion of the follow the renewal of business upon the return of peace, there can scarcely be any reduction of price for a number of years. Will not, then, the enter prising men of the free States secure and cultivate these forfeited and neglected acres? I know farmers with their sleek, fat teams and improved implements of husbandry, would soon turn out these limping, ong-eared donkeys over which the crows caw so dolorously, so poor they need to lean against the trees when they stand in pastures,-kill off these dwarfed cows and pigs, thin and lank as Pharaoh's lean kine, planted with cotton for half a century. They would impeded its progress, and work out the destiny which nature and nature's God intended it to accomplish.

Whether the negroes can be used for soldiers, is no longer a debatable question. Even Jeff. Davis,
whose holy horror is so excited, and who calls the ed as a Scriptural Institution," was, till a short time emancipation proclamation "the most execrable ploys them not only to build his fortifications but to this region. The Baptists are still largely represent work his batteries. We have at this post one colored ed here, and I do not think it improper to say they regiment, fully organized, equipped and officered, and another in process of formation. And when we shall have gained Charleston, or any other stronghold bands, members of the Methodists, mostly contral. upon the main land, regiments may be raised with ease and rapidity, who will do as much or more than any now in the service to put an end to rebellion. I cepting what a single unordained local preacher, a feel confident, from what I have seen, that many of fugitive slave from Charleston, can give them. any now in the service to put an end to rebellion. I the negroes will make superior soldiers. They are obedient, easily drilled, full of courage and enthusiasm; they have physical strength, powers of endurance under exposure and privation, adaptation to the southern climate, and ability to resist malaria and disease, acquaintance with the topography, customs and dangers of the country, and motives de-rived from the love of home and friends and freedom, as potent as can actuate any white soldiers.

And if there are any of your readers who have any objections to arming and teaching them to fight for us, just tell them to come down here and fight for themselves. If they decline this, is it uncharitable to believe they object to the employment of the fugitives, not because of their color and condition, but because they do not wish any agency to be used that would offend their Southern brethren, or injure the darling institution of human bondage? This enlistimportant influence. Every man we thus secure and employ, takes away the labor and support of a slave from the rebels, and gives to us the services of a faithful soldier. Here is a sword that has two edges have not time at present to mention the many res-

cectation of his friends. There is a shock and a perjury, and then professed to give the name of the such a death, but I think in his case such an exit in great and incidentally remarked:

The hymn was sung contain—and cuts both ways. And I do not wonder the rebel to concerts; Der Kuss, Erlange Maher von L'Arditi, ing: "Princes, this clay must be your bed," &c.

President lifts up his hands and calls upon the civil—and the voice, seeming to each from the grave of ized world to behold what he calls its enormity. I ing: "Princes, this clay must be your bed," &c.
And the voice, seeming to echo from the grave of poor, humble, aged "Judith," bore a weight and appropriateness seldom felt.

Many thanks for the generous bundle of Heralds

And clus both ways. And I do not wonder the rebel President lifts up his hands and calls upon the civil-ized world to behold what he calls its enormity. I wish we had five hundred regiments in the field to-day, of as earnest, well drilled and disciplined troops as compose the 1st South Carolina Light Infantry President lifts up his hands and calls upon the civil-ized world to behold what he calls its enormity. I

Long before we received our last reinforcements I became impatient with what I thought was the unecessary inactivity of this " 10th Army Corps, of the Department of the South." But the longer I remain here, and the better acquainted I become with the situation of affairs in this region, the more fully I am convinced of the importance of holding this post, though it accomplish but little in aggressive opera-

One year ago the 29th of last October, about one hundred vessels, including transports, left Hampton Roads under sealed orders. Encountering a severe storm off Cape Hatteras, some vessels were obliged to put back to Fortress Monroe, and others were ber a portion of the fleet arrived at Port Royal, which proved to be the point of destination. On the 7th, other vessels having arrived, the fleet attacked the rebel Forts Beauregard and Walker. The batteries were soon silenced, the rebels routed, and our national flag again floated over the soil of South Carolina. The loss of the fleet was only eight killed and twenty-three wounded. Then was the time taken, and this was the force that could have done it. But Gen. Sherman, not having orders to that effect, and being afraid to cut, break or mar the Red Tape, allowed the favorable moment to pass unimproved Now it will cost millions of dollars, and how many precious lives I cannot tell, to subdue those strongholds, daily becoming more impregnable under the vigilant supervision of Beauregard. True, that exto hold possession of those places. But if Charles-ton, Savannah and Beaufort had in rapid succession been taken, and everything combustible consumed with fire, as utterly as Sodom was consumed, and what would not burn been buried in their harbors, it would have been a greater blow and discouragement to South Carolina rebels than any it is at present in our power, at the same expense, to inflict. But Hilton Head we needed: not to destroy, but

to hold in possession. Port Royal harbor is one of

the best on our coast. It affords a safe and com-

modious place of resort for any number of ships of the largest capacity. With the exception of Hamp-ton Roads, it is the only suitable depot for coal, provisions and other stores for the accommodation of our blockading squadron between New York and Cape Sable, at the southern extremity of Florida. It is ressels passing from the North to New Orleans and other places in the Gulf, as may be seen in the case of the vessels connected with Gen. Banks' expedition. a number of which put in here in distress and for repairs. It is like a convenient "half-way house," opened and kept by friends in an enemy's country, for the accommodation of distressed or needy travelers. Besides, our presence here—located as we are midway between Charleston and Savannah, two of the most important commercial cities of this section, and so near the main land-held in check Beaure gard, and at least five times as many troops as we had, thus keeping them from active operations on the Rappahannock or at some other point. So that though apparently inactive and consequently deabide our time; our turn, we trust, will come; and quality, more adhesive, and like a rich alluvial mould, then, I believe, it will be seen that the material, the capable by cultivation of producing the most lux- discipline and courage of these troops will be found ariant vegetation. The giant hard pine, live oak, fully equal to the average, and sufficient for the ocagain to a righteous, lasting and honorable peace and prosperty. I think the majority of them have counted the cost, and in the day of battle will not be found

> Allow me, before closing, to extend a most cordial greeting to my very dear brethren in the ministry in Providence Conference, and the membership in Dartmouth, Millville, Phenix, Taunton, Pleasant Street New Bedford, Edgartown, and other places in New England, who were never nearer my heart than they are to-day.

> Many thanks for the papers you have forwarded for gratuitous distribution. All such favors will be gratefully received and faithfully disposed of.

Truly yours, Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 25.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. MR. EDITOR :- An excellent religious interest is t present prevailing among the soldiers at this post. I think as many as ten, connected with different regi-ments, have made a public profession of faith in Christ within a month; others are seeking for pardon and salvation, some backsliders are returning to the Lord, and Christians are strengthened and encour

aged to renewed faithfulness. Our public services were of more than ordinary interest in our regiment yesterday. The sun obscured by thin clouds just enough to shield us from excessive heat, the genial atmosphere, the hollow square, the sturdy brave sons of Maine, the noble officers, the citizen visitors, male and female, the music from the mingling of voices and the band, the fact that before another Sabbath we should probably be under the enemy's fire near Charleston, the uncovered heads, the respectful attention to the word of the Lord, all heightened the impressiveness of the ocin New England who, if they were here in person, casion. And God helped his servant to proclaim his truth, from "Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord ?"

Before the rebellion, the Baptist churches were by far the largest and most influential on this island. With the exception of one Episcopal church, a Methand root up these old, girdled, desolate looking trees, scattered through fields which have probably been adjoining islands of St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and adjoining islands of St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and Coosaw, were religiously under the control of the raise this whole sluggish Southern country from its Baptist denomination. Dr. Richard Fuller, upon long sleep, shake off the lethargy which has so long whose confiscated writing desk I now pen these lines, at present a pastor in the city of Baltimore, and author of a sermon which formerly attracted some at-tention and which was reviewed by Dr. Wayland, of before the war, pastor of a large church in this city, measure recorded in the history of guilty man," embands, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who ought to be organized into classes and churches. These are without any pastoral care, ex-

A few Sabbaths ago I passed the day ten miles from camp, with a Christian brother, an exhorter from Massachusetts, superintendent of two planta-tions and about 175 negroes. He had fitted up a mill fied with the name of the Methodist meeting-hou Here we preached a free gospel to a good congrega-tion, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. I never distributed the bread and wine to

pal Church from the North, and many citizens here, in trade and other business, who would prefer the

in trade and other business, who would prefer the ministrations of our church to any other.

A principal object of my writing at present, is to urge upon you, and through you the proper authorities of our own church, the importance of sending a Methodist minister, one or more, as a miss

sons for this which crowd upon my mind, but will only add, I am sure, from three months' observation on the ground, that this work has already been de-

Yours truly. NASON, Chaplain 8th Maine Vols. eaufort, S. C., March 2, 1863.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Worcester, Mass .- Rev. J. W. Dadmun writes :- " Old Park Street Church resounds once more with the cries of the wounded and the songs of the redeemed. For nearly two years we have been laboring and hoping with now and then a conversion, until the Pentecostal shower has fallen upon us. Many have found the pearl of great price within a few weeks, and still our altar is crowded with inquirers. For two Sabbaths the time between services has been spent in prayer, instead of the usual Sunday School exercises. From twenty to thirty have presented themselves for prayers, most of them members of our Sabbath School. It is really refreshing in these troublous times to see the young coming to Christ. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that

say to the friends of Zion that God has visited a part of this charge with saving mercy. In Bremen the church has been quickened, and eight souls are, we trust, truly converted to God. To Him be all the praise."

Chatham, Mass .- Rev. J. W. Willett writes: "I think many of your readers will be pleased to hear a good word from Chatham. For some years the stewards of this church have been burdened with debt. Two years Saxton. ago they felt obliged to reduce the usual estimate by the amount of traveling expenses. At our last Quarterly Conference, held February 7, they paid the whole claim of preacher and Presiding Elder for the current year, and reported themselves out of debt, with a small amount in the treasury. At a recent board meeting they generously voted to pay the traveling expenses of the previous proved at an expense of more than one hundred dollars. We have more than doubled the contributions to the missionary cause, while other benevolent interests have not been neglected. During the revival two years ago, a good number of enterprising young men were added to the church. Since that, several others of similar character have been gathered in. This has cheered the hearts of the older brethren who have long borne the burdens. This church has now a strong membership, who are able and willing to sustain its financial and spiritual in-

der of the Providence District, is making his last quarter-ly visit for the year to the Methodist churches in this city, the present week. In the Quarterly Conference of the County Street Church, last evening, A. D. Hatch, Esq., offered the following complimentary resolution, which

was unanimously adopted:
"Resolved, That the thanks of this Quarterly Conference he hereby tendered to Rev. George M. Carpenter, our Presiding Elder, for the urbanity and Christian fidelity with which he has discharged his various and arduous duties, not only among us, but so far as has come to our knowledge, in the large and important District over which he has been called for the past four years to pre-

Conversions of Children.—The Philadelphia Confere reports the conversion of 1,289 children during the past year-about three for each school on the average.

Many Tongues .- During the "Week of Prayer," widely observed by Christians of different denomination to pray for the same spiritual objects-one prayer was offered in more than a hundred different languages. Surely the God of the Bible has directed to this want; no other power could effect it; He is fulfilling his promise of bank and then on the other, dashing the chimnies and grace. Fifty years ago who imagined that such an interesting event could occur in 1863, only forty-seven years after the foundation of the American Bible Society ?

### PERSONAL.

Rev. E. D. Winslow, Methodist, of Massachusetts, has been re-nominated as Chaplain in the Navy. Senator Foot refused to take his share of the mileage for the extra session, voted to itself by Congress.

Gen. Hooker was examined, 11th inst., before the Was Committee. The first question propounded was as to what cause he attributed the failure of the movement on the Peninsula. He replied, "As I am on my oath, I must answer the question. The failure of that movement was owing to the incompetency of the Commanding Gen-

Garibaldi's son has written to England that his father | boned by the rebels. just able to walk on crutches, and England as soon as practicable. The Count Guro vski, commanding the largest revo

lutionary force in Poland, is a brother of Adam de Gurowski, formerly of New York, whose book has recently

Queen Victoria has prepared the following inscription for a memorial of Prince Albert, which has just been erected at the Bath United Hospital in England: " His life sprung from a deep inner sympathy with God's will, and therefore with all that was true, beautiful and right."

Great Britain .- Washington's birth day was celebrate by a banquet in St. James' Hall, London. Minister Adams replied to a toast to the Union. His remarks were confined to Washington, repudiating the idea that he would if alive possibly be found on the side of the rebels. Messrs, Cunningham and White, members of Parliament, both spoke in denunciation of slavery as the cause of the war, and in terms of sympathy with the

ton characterized the deportation of the negro regiment from Europe by the Emperor of the French as worse than a revival of the slave trade. Lord Palmerston said the transaction was liable to stronger censure than Mr. Buxton applied to it. He said the facts were as follows: The Emperor of the French, on account of the mortality of the French troops in Mexico, had desired to enlist force of Africans for service there, but the Pasha of Egypt at once went beyond this request. A regiment of Nubians was marched down to Alexandria, and forthwith shipped on board a French frigate before they knew why or where they were going." Lord Palmerston thought the Emperor did not intend to have such a thing done, and as he had expressed dislike at the Russian do ings at Warsaw, he would rectify this act which was worse than Russian cruelty. Her Majesty's Government had expressed an opinion to this effect to the French

Speaking of Secretary Seward's denying that he ever sent any message to Richmond by the French Minister, the London Times regrets that Mr. S. denies so humane an act, and concludes to take M. Mercier's word, rather than Mr. Seward's. The Times, speaking of the move ments of the "peace" men of the North, sees in this signs that there will be not only a permanent separation of the North and South, but that the Union will be rent into fragments. This, it assumes, will end the war, and says: "Thus, at last, there appears a ray of hope." Mr Seward's reply to Napoleon's proposed mediation is praised by the friends of the Union, and condemned by the advocates of disunion. The captains of the relies ships George Griswold, Achilles and Hope had been entertained at a grand banquet by the Mayor of Liverpool

Poland,-News from Poland to the 23d ult., states that the insurrection was still spreading, and there seems to be a perfect understanding between the mass of the peo-ple and the insurgents. The district of Leczye is said to be entirely in their possession, and they have established a Provisional Government there.

The Polish nobility in foreign countries are called upon by the National Committee to come home and to join the insurgents, otherwise their property will be confiscat ed. The total force of the insurgents is estimated at 45,000, but no single corps numbers more than 4000.

Their policy has been to avoid any general engage-

ment. It is asserted that there are now in Poland upward of 80,000 Russian infantry and cavalry, and about 200 guns. With reinforcements which will shortly be there the army will present a total of 120,000 men. It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the ar thorities of Warsaw to suppress the insurrection at any

The London Herald says the Governments of France and England have agreed on a common course of action. They will make no attempt to resuscitate the old kingdom of Poland, or to sever from Austria her Polish provinces, but will require the Czar to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, which guaranteed to the Poles a Constitutional Government and the form of national autonomy.

Greece.—The total vote of the Greek nation for their future sovereign was 243,222. Of these 230,018 were given for Prince Alfred of England. Notwithstanding his reported declination, the National Assembly on the 3d of February proclaimed him King of the Greeks; and the

of February proclaimed him King of the Greeks; and the next day there was a religious ceremony in the Metro-

dismissing a large number of officers from the service unless they report for duty within twenty days and fur- by a large majority. nish satisfactory reasons for their absence. A number of As far as heard from the town elections in Ma

From the Army of the Potomac.—A party of guerrillas, part of them residents of Fairfax Court House, entered that place on the night of March 9, and seized General Stoughton at his headquarters, some distance from his command, and carried him off with other prisoners. An expedition, composed of the First Maine Cavalry, crossed

grain warehouse burned. A dispatch says the pickets of the enemy along certain portions of the line on the opposite side of the Rappahannock are one half negroes and one half white men. The negroes are armed and uni-formed the same as the whites. The fact appears beyond a question, only 100 to 150 yards intervening between our pickets and the enemy's, and they are plainly to be disinguished without the aid of a glass.

From the Department of the South .- Port Royal advices of March 10, contain an order from Gen. Hunter concerning a forward movement. He tells his men they have now a cheering prospect of active and very important service, and promises officers and men that he shall spare no efforts to secure them their just deserts, whether their deeds be good or bad, adding, "Should private soldiers distinguish themselves while officers become liable to cenare, it would be treason to the country not to compel an order drafting all able-bodied negroes for garrison duty, except those employed by quartermasters and other officers. They are to be under the command of Gen

From the Army of the Mississippi .- On the 27th of February a coal breeze was sent down the river from the fleet above Vicksburg. It was furnished with four casks to sent turrets, and was sent adrift in order to draw the fire of the Vicksburg batteries and ascertain their position. This object was accomplished, and according to the rebel accounts something more, for they in their fright blew up the Indianola which they were repairing, and the Queen of the West ran off so speedily that she left part part of her crew behind. The rebels are supposed to have returned after they discovered the character of the drifting monster, and resumed the work of restoring the Indianola, under additional disadvantages. The Yazoo Pass route is said to be a success. A cor

spondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives a clear de scription of the route. On the eastern side of the Mississippi, with but a few hundred yards intervening, lies Moon Lake; a cut was made from the lake to the river. The pass is between the lake and Cold Water River, a ch of the Yazoo River, and is sixteen miles long. Both its banks are studded with a formidable growth o heavy cypress, sycamore and cotton-wood trees, the giant branches of which unite and form a rustic roof over the bed of the stream. The channel was almost entirely blocked up with heavy logs, and the enterprise embraced the cutting of all overhanging obstacles, and the removal stream, as well as the rotten and partly sunken drift already there. At the end of two weeks the pass was de clared navigable, and on the 26th of February boats passed through into the Cold Water. The gunboats and transports of the expedition are small stern-wheel craft. The mmense body of water rushing in from the Mississippi has swelled the lake to an unusual extent, and over flowed entirely the banks of the pass. The current runs at the rate of about three miles per hour, and there are the most abrupt bends at every boat's length, making it apossible to use any steam except in backing. The oats thus drifted along, striking the points first on one pilot houses against tree tops, smashing the hulls against stumps of fallen trees, and crashing the wheels in the floating drift which the sudden rise had floated out into the current.

Cincinnati dates of March 12, state that it was rumored in Memphis that the expedition had reached Yazoo City, in Yazoo County, Mississippi, twenty miles from Vicksburg. By the route pursued the distance to Yazoo City is about two hundred miles. The expedition is said to omprise six gunboats and seventeen transports carrying 0,000 men. A Cairo dispatch of the 9th inst. says the approach to Vicksburg from Yazoo is easy, both by rail and wagon roads, and the country is rolling.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 16th inst., says that the United States forces have taken Yazoo City, and captured 26 steamboats used for transports, and destroyed 18 of them. Rumors were afloat that Vicksburg was aban-

The Lake Providence Canal, it is reported, is a suc and the Red River can undoubtedly be reached by it. An official dispatch from Admiral Porter confirms the statement that the rebels were frightened into blowing up

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

To Soldiers Absent Without Leave.-The President has issued the following Proclamation respecting soldiers EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10, 1863.

Executive Mansion, March 10, 1863.

In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress, entitled an Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes, approved on the 3d of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, Abraham Lincoln, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hearth order and command that all soldiers splitted or hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return o their respective regiments.

And I do declare and proclaim that all soldiers now

And I do declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall on or before the 1st day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department No. 58, heretofore announced, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be averaged or

allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas, evil-disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselvus from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and danger, I do therefore call upon patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the abovementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the procuring and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Done in the City of Washington this tenth day March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hu dred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the dred and sixty-three, man United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Rendezvous for Absentees .- The following are the places for soldiers in New England, absent without leave, to report, in accordance with the President's Proclamation At Augusta, Me., to Maj. F. N. Clarke, U. S. A.
At Concord, N. H., to Maj. J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. A.
At Burlington, Vt., to Maj. W. Anstine, U. S. A.
At Boston, Mass., to Col. H. Day, U. S. A.
At Providence, R. I., to Capt. Wm. Sivley, U. S. A.
At Hartford, Ct., to Lieut. W. Webb, U. S. A.

Utah .- Gov. Harding, and Judges Waite and Drake, are disposed to enforce the law passed by Congress last year, "to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United State," &c. In cons quence of this, they have been denounced and threatener by the "saints," and a petition to the President for their removal is in circulation. The Governor is not daunted by these demonstrations, but refuses to resign or leave the territory. He said to a Committee which waited upon him: "I will not cowardly abandon my post of duty until it shall please the President to recall me. I may be in danger of personal violence by remaining, but I will not leave. If one drop of my blood is shed whilst in the discharge of my duties, by your ministers of vengeance, it will be avenged, and not one stone in your city will remain upon another." The area of Utah is about equal to the area of the six New England States, New York and New Jersey, but its population in 1860 was

Union League.—The following pledge has been put in circulation in New York the present month. A secret society is not proposed, but an open, above board organization of the loyal men to strengthen each other's

New Hampshire Election.-There was no choice for Governor in the election of March 10, but Eastman, the of the Representatives to Congress were elected by the Republicans. The Legislature is Republican and Union

tions.-Three conventions met in ace, 10th inst., to make nominations for State officers. The Democratic and Union party nominated Ex-Governor Wm. W. Hoppin, of Providence, for Gov

The Cherokee Indians .- The Cherokee National Counil adjourned last month. This was the same council rament. They then passed an ct abolishing slavery.

The Illinois Canal Project .- Since the defeat of the bill connect the great lakes with the Mississippi River, the Chicago Board of Trade has recommended the building of a ship canal to connect Lake Huron with the Ottawa River. The Ottawa is in Canada, and rises north of Lake Huron, running southeast and entering the St. Lawrence River east of the lakes. The proposed route ould bring Montreal 500 miles nearer Chicago than lew York city, and save 15 cents per bushel on freight, good condition, being transported through a cool cliate. The Mississippi is not considered a good outlet for breadstuffs as the warm, moist climate spoils it. During times of peace but an insignificant amount is shipped

aith in the United States Government by investing over

An oil refluery in Buffalo, N. Y., has been confiscated, with its contents, for an attempt of the proprietors to evade the United States tax. The value of the property

Confirmations by the Senate.-The following are the ames of those confirmed as Major Generals of Voluneers: Brig. Generals Silas Casey, Henry W. Slocum, Hiram G. Berry, Abner Doubleday, Winfield Hancock, George L. Hartsuff, Francis J. Herron, Oliver O. How ard, Robert H. Milroy, Richard J. Oglesby, Joseph J. Reynolds, Daniel E. Sickles, David S. Stanley, John F. Reynolds, George Sykes, Daniel Butterfield, Erasmus D. Keyes, Cadwallader C. Washburn, Frank P. Blair, Ben. M. Prentiss, Gen. Frederick Steele, Stephen A.

firmed as Brigadier Generals of Volunteers: Col. N. J Jackson, of the 5th Maine Volunteers; Maj. George L Andrews of U. S Infantry, Col. of the 2d Massachusett Volunteers; Col. James Barnes, of the 18th Massachu setts Volunteers; Col. E. W. Hinks, of the 19th Mas chusetts Volunteers; Col. Edward Harland of the 8th anecticut Volunteers; Col. David A. Russell, 7th Mass. Vols.; Col. Robert O. Tyler, of the 1st Connecti ut artillery; Col. Frank Wheaton, of the 2d Rhode Island Volunteers; Maj. Davis Tilson, Maine Artillery; Col. G. J. Stannard, of Vermont; Col. Frank S. Nickrson, 14th Maine Volunteers; Col. Geo. S. Andrew, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Geo. F. Shepley, of Maine; Col. Gilman Marston, 2d N. H. Volunteers.

Deserters Punished .- C. S. Sharie, 2d Vermont; D Safter, 10th New Hampshire: Geo. Welde, 4th Rhode Island: Cornelius McGuirk of Boston, 16th Massachuetts : R. B. Mairs, 10th New Hampshire : Wm. J. Un lerwood, Rhode Island artillery; Edwin Cobb, 5th faine,-have been sentenced by court martial to hard abor at the Rip Raps, Virginia. They are to work Letters of Marque .- A committee from the New York hamber of Commerce urged the President to grant letters of marque; certain senators opposed it, saying it

Thirty-two officers in the Army of the Potomac have een dismissed the service after court martial, for various

Under peremptory orders from the Naval Department ive gunboats left New York, March 9. After confirming a large number of civil and milita

minations the executive session of the Senate adjourned March 14, without day. The gunboat Quaker City captured the British steam Duoro, on the 9th inst. She was bound from Wilming-

ton, N. C., to Nassau, and has a cargo of 420 bales of Gen. Halleck has written a letter to Gen. Rosecrans against the Government, they incur the penalty of death,

and Gen. Rosecrans is advised to rigidly enforce the pen-

Reconstruction.-The Georgia Southern Union has come out in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union, upon which the Atlanta Confederacy advises the editor, Mr. Murray, to go to Massachusetts, and says : "He will be feted and feasted, and find out his real consequence. The conservatives whom he loves, and not the abolitionists whom he affects to despise, will do all this for him. There are fewer abolitionists in Massachusetts than reconstructionists in Georgia. Massachusetts is the very place for him-far more congenial than any Cotton

The Nashville.—The Richmond Dispatch gives the following account of the destruction of the Nashville. This account is similar to the Federal official report:

"The Nashville, which was burned near Savannah on the 2d inst., was a blockade-running Confederate steamer, with 920 bales of cotton on board. Trying to get out, she got aground on the beach, on Friday, and was fired into by the Montauk, iron clad, and was struck eight times, when she took fire from the shells and was entirely consumed with her valuable cases of cetter and all the consumer of the structure of the structur dred pounds of powder on board exploded, blowing out her stern. Her guns and shells that were loaded exploded with a terrific report, which was heard in Savannah."

A Memphis dispatch states that the rebel Gen. Pemperton has been removed from the Department of the Mississippi. Gen. Bragg is his successor, and has already assumed the command of the Department. Gen. Price has returned from Richmond with all the power he asked for, and will go to Missouri. Holmes is to be removed, and Hindman sent east of the Mississippi. Kirby Smith

Toombs has resigned his commission as General in the Confederate Army.

The Richmond Dispatch, of March 7, says gold was selling for 350, and that "this advance is believed to be owing to the demand from foreigners, who are removing to the kingdom of Abraham the First in large numbers.

J L Andrews—B M Ashley—D K Banister (30 c)—H P Blood—L W Blood—S Beedle (you had not reported A W)—C Calkins—M T Cilley—H V Degen—G Elils—D Field—M Foss—C Gifford—S V Gerry—W H Hatch—J Howson—E W Jackson—O H Jasper—D F Johnson—W W Lothrop—Man—G-Wars-Man—S H Norris—C Nason—W J Pomfret—R Parsons—J Perrin—A O Pott—F Ryder—W H Rand—L Stilles—A Smith—G A Sliffersten—H L Strout (all right)—Elihu Scott—J L Trefren—P G Wardwell—S Webber—J W Willett.

## Book Concern Rotices.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS AND GOOD NEWS .- We nave fixed the terms of these periodicals as follows:
SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE, (semi-monthly).—Single copies, or less than free, each thirty cents per annum. Five copies and over, to one address, each twenty-five cents. All subscriptions must commence with April and October, and run for one year, or at least six months. We hope to have a FLOOD of new subscribers to commence with the April num-

one address, at the rate of twelve cents per copy per annum, beginning with April and extending to October or April. SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' JOURNAL, (monthly).—Sin-

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill

EASTERN CONFERENCES.

HERALD CALENDAR.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE NEW ENG-LAND CONFERENCE.—The sanual meeting of "the Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Annual Confer-ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church," for the choice of officers, and transaction of other business, will be held at Zi-on's Herald Office, on Monday afternoon, March 30, at 40'-clock, P.M. FRANKLIN RAND, Socretary.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION The next meeting of this Association will be held in FION.—The next meeting of this Association will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Phenix, R. I., June, 1863 The day of the month to be given hereafter. Monday Evening: Opening Address—J. A. M. Chapman; liternate, B. D. Ames.

-W. McDonald.
Tuesday, P.M.: Review of the Life and Writings of Balph
Valde Emerson—L. D. Davis; What is the Scriptural Docrine of the Millennium ?—C. H. Fitas.
Tuesday Eve ing—Sermon.
Wednesday, A.M.: Review of Bishop Colonso on the Penateuch—D. H. Ela; True Theory of Episcopacy—S. F. Uplam.
Bristol, R. I., March 10. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—The members of this Conference, and also Local preachers employed under the direction of the Presiding Elders, who wish for special accommodations during its session, are requested to give me immediate notice. All candidates for admission to Conference re likewise requested to send me their names without delay, it will not be practicable to entertain preachers wives. Charlestown, March 7.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE:—Will the members of the East Maine Conference who intend to bring their wires to Conference with hem, please inform me immediately, that I may govern myleif accordingly. We can furnish a number of first class boarding places from one to one and a half miles from the shurch where horses will be kept free of charge. If any would be willing to accept such a place, please write me. We shall be able to furnish good places for horses at 42 cents per day.

Beakland, March 2.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.—Spring Term of 14 weeks commences March 18th. Expenses about five dollars per erm more than heretofore. Send for a circular. March 4. 4t. M. RAYMOND, Principal.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The Methodist people, and other generous friends, made us a friendly visit in West Bath, Me., on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., and after partisking freely of an excellent clam chowder, prepared for the occasion, spent the evening in a friendly and social manner with singing and prayer, left us, in cash and provisions, about \$34, for which we would give them our hearty thanks; earnestly praying the Lord to biess and reward them with a hundred fold of the blessings of this life, and a happy admittance with us and all the faithful, into life everlasting.

DONATION VISIT AT WASHINGTON, ME. - The

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE RAILROAD FARE.-

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—Candidates to be examined in the first year's course of study, will meet at the church in Rockland, Tuesday, April 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

B. S. Aret, Chairman of Committee. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—Those to be exam-ted on the third year's course of study in the New England Conference are requested to meet at the vestry of the High Street Church, in Charlestown, on Tuesday, March 31st, at 9 o'clock. For obvious reasons it is desirable that all the class should be present at the commencement. N. D. GEORGE.

EXHIBITION AT CAMBRIDGEPORT.—The Sabbath School connected with the Harvard Street M. E. Church, Cambridgeport, will give a Public Exhibition in said Church, on Wednesday Evening, March 18, to consist of Singing, Recitation of Select and Original Pleces, and the performance of the Cantata called "The Christian Graces." Tickets 25 cents. Receipts in aid of the Organ Fund. Doors open at 6j o'elock. Exhibition begins at 7.

L. L. Tower, Sup't.

CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Manager f the Church Aid Society will be held at No. 5 Cornhill, or donday, March 23, at 25 o'clock. PLINY NICKERSON, Secretary.

## The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

and 200 Swine,

Market Beef—Extra \$8.00; first quality \$7.50; second qualty \$6.00; third quality, \$4.75 @ 5.00. Milch Cows-\$47 @ 49; common do, \$19 @ 21. Yearlings-\$00; two years old, \$18 @ 21; three years old

Hides-81 @ 9c per b. -\$3.00 @ 4.00.

RETAIL PRICE. VEGETABLES 30 Spinach, peck 30 Hubbard Squashes, PROVISIONS-P B. ow Squash, Marrow Squash,

2 ₱ ₱

16 Sweet Potatoes, peci
Celery,
Celery,
Celery,
Celery,
Celery,
Celery,
Celery,
Cobages each,
Offices,
Cabbages each,
Offices,
Cabbages each,
Cabbages each,
Cabbages each,
Cabbages each,
Cabbages each,
Children
Colleges,
Celery,
C Calves, whole, 6 @ 10
Mutton, 6 @ 12
Sheep, whole, 7 @ 11
Extra, 7 @ 17
Extra, 7 @ 17
Extra, 7 @ 17
Extra, 9 @ 17

POULTRY.

Chickens, \( \psi \), 15 @ 18
Turkeys, \( \psi \), 27
Turkeys, \( \psi \), 28
Turkeys, \(\psi \), 28
Turkeys, \( \psi \), 28
Turkeys, \( \psi \), 38
Turke Sheep, whole, Extra,

WHOLESALE PRICE. Whole Hogs,

\*\*BUTTER, CHEESE AND Rye,
Butter,
1 tubs,
1 23 00 @27 00
2d do,
16 00 @22 00

\*\*Middlings,

\*\*Meat, Western,
1 1 35 @ 1 45
0 045,
1 2 9 8 80
Shorts, ♥ ton,
32 00 @32 00
Middlings,
35 @ 36 FRUIT & VEGETABLES. Casters pressed, \$\psi\$ toush, \$100 lbs, \$100 Sweet Potatoes, 5 50 g 0 00 Calcutta, bbl, 4 100 bs, 3 00 g 3 75 Marrow Squashes, 4 100 bs, 6 3 50 Ringster, Green, Dry, Rio Grande, 4 bbl, 2 00 g 2 25 Crances & hund.

3 00 @ 0 00

Messina Oranges,

\$\Phi\$ box,

Lemons, \$\Phi\$ box, \$ 3 50 @ 0 00

White Beans, \$2 75 @ 3 00

Pea Beans, \$\Phi\$ bu, 0 00 @ 3 25

Pickles, bbl, 6 50 @ 7 50

Oak,

Oak, GRASS SEED. Herds Grass, 2 87 @ 3 12 In Rough.

Red Top, 3 3 50 Bark Tanner

Clover, Northern, 4 Br.

Clover, Western, 5 104 @ 12 Rockland. 87 20 1 12

## Marriages.

sued.
In Lincoln, March 5, by Rev. W. W. Marsh, Mr. Edwin B.
Hammond to Miss Julis M. Lindsey, both of Lincoln.
In Crono. Mc., Feb. 21, by Rev. B. S. Arey, Mr. Luther M.
Follard, of Bradley, to Miss Lizzie Ross, of Orono.
At the Methodis Parsonage in Industry, Dec. 28, by
Rev. W. H. Foster, Mr. Amos W. Smith, of Starks to Miss
Eliza L. Beal, of Lewiston; at the same place, Jan. 1, by the
ame, Mr. Peter W. Merry, of Anson, to Miss Ellen M. Green-

At Sanbornton Bridge, March 3, by Rev. J. Hall, assisted y Rev. J. M. Buckley, Rev. Richard W. Humphriss, of the lew Hampshire Conference, to Miss Mary Isabella Johnson, 185. B., daughter of David F. Johnson, Esq. In Sancook, N. H., Nov. 28, by Rev. N. Green, Mr. William anbora, of Chichester, to Mrs. Olive Rowell, of Suncook. In Rockville, Conn., Feb. 24th, Mr. Jesse Willys, of Tolund, to Miss Jane Bowley, of Rockville.

In Cumberland, R. I., Feb. 8, by Rev. W. Kellen, Mr. Franso Donaldson to Miss Betsey A. Thayer, all of C.; also, by ne same, March 1, Mr. Williard E. Sloan to Miss Catherine omstock, both of Wrentham, Mass.

## Deaths.

In Southboro', Mass., March 3, of disease of the liver dneys, Anna N., wife of Hiram Nichols, aged 40 years Beautiful flower, too pure for earth, Christ hath gathered thee home, To bloom forever in Paradise, Where no rough winds shall come, est Freedom, Me., Feb. 13, Mr. Amos Sylvester,

In Concord, N. H., March 4, William Henry, youngest son Rev. J. W. and Emily H. Merrill, aged 1 year, 8 months

## Advertisements.

A GOOD WORD TO THE LADIES. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
SHAWLS, CAPES, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS at LOW prices. Come early, and secure the best bargains.
Our stock consists of articles found in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE.
THE NEW STYLES CAPES and SHAWLS are very desirable. ble.

BLACK SILKS less than other houses. We defy competition. Dress Goods 17, 25, 37‡, 50 cents. O. S. CURRIER & CO., 91 Hanover Street, Boston. March 18

Pamphlets containing testimonials in favor of Coe's Super hosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Corn, Wheat, Oats, and ther seed crops, and its wonderful effects on the growth of obacco, can be had on application at 24 Broad Street; or will e sent by mail by addressing the undersigned.

Wife and Child saved by the timely use of Hill's REMEDY.

Rev. W. Bates, of Freeman, Me., writes: "I with my wife and child was taken with the Dipththeria about the same time. I obtained a bottle of your Remedy, and think it was the means of saving our lives."

REV. T. HILL, Solz PROPRIETOR, West Waterville, Me. For sale in most parts of Maine, and by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremout Street, Boston, Wholesale and Retail.

March 18

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington
March 18

GET THE BEST. Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Treas.
Am. Bible Union, New York, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa mum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ver used."
Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich St.,
ew York.
March 18 TUST PUBLISHED - THE HUNTINGDONS

or, Glimpses of Inner Life. By Maria Louise Hayward.
a Interesting and Profitable Book for Young and Old.
This fresh addition to the religious, family and Sabbath
hool library, will hold, with its truthful and affecting reciis, the attention of every reader, from the commencer als, the attention of cres, to the close on the close, the attained rare success in presenting her readers the higher walks of plety, and its most practical means of foing good, in a form at once attractive and wholesome.

The book will well rep by the reader for its cost, and many better lives may result from its perusal.

Every Sabbath School should order a copy. Price 9) cents.

H. V. DEGEN & SON, 21 Combill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in the WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye pro luces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted out to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of and dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, br RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, eaving the Hair soft and beautiful.

leaving the Hair soft and beautiful.

Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET,

Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

June 4

19 PAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS. Scarlet,
Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Yellow,
Light Yellow, ole, French Blue,
E, Royal Purple,
Uson, Violet.
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
Ek, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, For dyeing Silk, We

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 258 Broadway For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every City and Town Feb 18 3mos

WANTED. One Hundred Methodist Clergymen to sell an Engraving by Sartain, of "CHRIST BLESS-ING LITTLE CHILDREN." I shall try to make it for the interest of those who have small parishes, or those in the health, to sell this Engraving.

Any clergyman who receives my circular and does not wish to canvass himself, will be entitled to the Engraving free of all expense if he will send me a good agent.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle. Accumulation—over \$2,000,000, and increasing—for benefit -over \$2,000,000, and increasing-for bene

persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from bee, 1, 1853. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1853, amounted to 30 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mall, if written for, postpaid.

DIRECTORS. Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
WM. W. MORLAND, Consulting Physician.
Feb 12

HELP THE SICK AND WOUNDED. THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION is now fully organized, so that it can reach the soldiers in all parts of the army, with stores and religious reading and instruction.

Its object is the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Soldiers and Sallors. It distributes its stores by means of Christian men, who go without pay and give personally to those who need, accompanying such distribution by words of religious counsel and cheer, and by such personal attention as may be needed. Over seventy such men were on the battlefields in Maryland, doing all that Christian sympathy could devise for the wounded and dying, and distributing stores. Others are spending their time in the hospitals where they are welcomed by surgeons and men.

The main object of the Commission is the religious welfare of the soldiers, but they find that they best succeed in this by first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores as are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed

For further information, directions and documents, address CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street, Boston.

All stores should be addressed to L. P. Rowland, Agent, Tremont Temple, Boston, and money be sent to Josseph Story. Eson. 112 Tremont Street, Boston. HELP THE SICK AND WOUNDED. THE

All stores should be addressed to L. P. Rowland, Jr., Agent, Tremont Temple, Boston, and money be sent to Joseph Storet, Esq., 12 Tremont Street, Boston.
Where more convenient, stores and money may be sent to George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia.
The members of the Commission are—
George H. Stuart, Esq., 18 Bank Street, Philadelphia.
Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston,
Charles Demond, Esq., Boston,
Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., New York,
Rev. James Eells, D. D., Brooklyn,
Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., Washington,
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Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia,
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JOSEPH STORY,
SULLIYAN WARDEN S. TOBEY,
ACOB SLEEPER,
SSEPH STORY,
SULLIVAN WARREN,
USSELL STURGIS, JE,
L, Dee, 24.

LESSONS FOR EVERY SUNDAY IN THE
YEAR. A new Question Book on portions of Scrip-YEAR. A new Question Book on portions of Scielected from the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. excellent and desirable book. Copies sent by mail of 13 cents. Price \$1.30 per dozen.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent
N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston
14

## Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 40 Washington Street, Boston.

DR. HEMPEL'S GREAT GERMAN REMEDY AND PREVENTIVE FOR DIPHTHERIA, and for the Relief and Cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat and Bronchial Vessels. Clergymen, Lawyers, Teachers, Singers, and all who overtax tile strength of the vocal organs, and consequently suffer from Irritation and Sorness of the Throat, will find this the best remedy ever offered to the public. It not only relieves but PERMA-NENTLY CURES.
Says Dr. Sins of London: "Medicine like this ought to be in every family in the country."
Principal Dept, W. C. REED & CO., 834 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
General Agency for New England, TOMPKINS & CO., 25 Cornhill, Boston.
Feb 11 CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

Received for Premiums and interest the past year, 255,100
Amount of losses, 4 255,100
Paid in dividends, 4 201,836
Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1862, 2,753,901
Total amount of dividends 4 1,939 79
Amount received for interest the past year, 255,100 00 Excess of interest received over losses, \$31,365 40
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ENEXETT OF THE INSURED.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.
May 30

A. M. McPHAIL, JR., PIANO-FORTE MAKER
514 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
Special attention is invited to his
STAR SCALE PIANO.
Used and recommended by Mesdames BISHOP, FABRI and
VARIAN; also, by Mesers. MUDDE, SEDGWICK, HOFFMAN, and other distinguished musicians.

May 28

THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE is the most wonderful of all inventions.

This beautiful instrument magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and although of so high a power, yet requires no focal adjustment, and is so simple that a child can use it. Costing but \$2.

For a present nothing can be more suitable, for it opens up an unseen kingdom, and reveals the power and goodness of God in the Works of Creation.

Parents, do you wish to give your children such amusements as will instruct and benefit them? Then place this instrument in their hands. Sent postage paid on receipt of the price, \$2, and 25 cents in stamps. Enclose stamp for Circular.

C. H. WHEELER & CO.,

July 16 tf 379 Washington Street, Boston.

S-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and it te hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent's vers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the to mach.
They cure Diarrhea, Choierer, and Cholera Morbus.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.
They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a bever ge, without regard to age or time o day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.
Trade supplied by J. M. & P. RICHARDS, 111 Commercial Street, Boston.

\*\*TANIES!\*\* DEPOSITIONY\*\* 1862.\*\* Price of \$5.00. cial Street, Boston. 6mos Oct 29

LADIES' REPOSITORY. 1863. Price, \$2.50—
The Twenty-third volume of this most excellent periodical begins with January. Each number will be embellished, as usual, with 2 Splendid Steel Engravings. The contributions from some of our most celebrated writers, and in all respects equal to any former year, making decidedly the Best Work of its kind now published. Terms—\$2.50 per amnum. Liberal terms to Agents. All ministers of the M. E. Church are requested to act as such. Specimen numbers sent to all who desire them, on receipt of 10 cents.

Subscribers may have their volumes bound. In eloth, p'ain edges, for 60 cents. Cloth, gilt edges, 85 cents. Morocco backs and corners \$1.00. Imitation Morocco, extra gilt edge and sides, \$2.00.

N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

Dec 24

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 81 Meridian St., Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M.
July 30 DHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!! We have

without extra cl
W. C. High,
S. C. Brown,
E. Cook, D. D.,
D. Patten, D. D.,
Chas. N. Smith,
Gershom F. Cox,
E. A. Manning,
N. Stutson.
Geo. Bowler,
C. Field. All the Bishops,
E. O. Haven, D. D.,
James Porter, D. D.,
J. Cummings, D. D.,
Mark Trafton,
Gilbert Haven,
A. F. Bailey,
J. C. Cromaek,
C. L. Eastman,
O. S. Howe,
E. S. Best,
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I. Marey,
D. Steele,
J. Bigelow,

A YER'S SARSAPARILLA, THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA AND SCROFULA DISEASES.

mery Edes, a well known merchant of Oxfore sold large numbition From Emery Edes, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine. "I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, PUSTULES, ULCERS, SORES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulou-ruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any elief until we tried your SARSAPABILLA, which soon com-letely cured her." From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Mur ray & Co., manufacturers of Enameled papers in Nashua From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of Enameled papers in Nashua N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features, and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

to your Sarsaparilla."

ERYSIPELAS—GENERAL DEBILITY—PURISY THE BLOOD.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.

"DR AYER. I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alternative we possess equals the Sarsaparilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the public."

public."

From J. E. Johnson, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cared me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community and excites the wonder of all." ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD,
SORE EYES.
From Harvey Sickier, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock
Democrat, Penn.

predicted that the child must die."

SypHills AND MERCURIAL DISEASE.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your Sarsaparitha a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of Syphilis and for Syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best moditaines we have."

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSATARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucornica, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scroulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are a few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment." A lady unwilling to allow the publication of her name,

## Advertisements.

PUBLIC BENEFACTHESS. MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A Lady of World-wide Reputation. Her preparations for the Hair have not only the largest sale is the United States and Canada, but within the past few years, to supply the immense demand from foreign countries. Depots
have been cpened in London and Livurpool. Also in Paris,
Havans, Yera Cruz and Valparaiso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is
suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful
glossy appearance. It never falls to Restore Gray Hair to
its Original Youthful Color.

It will cause the Hair to grow on baid places.
It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling.
It will cause the Hair to grow on baid places.
It can do no harm, and will do good.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but sate directly upon the roots of
the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
It will restore it on baid places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is seally palled by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Drassing alone often restores, and never
fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering
it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM. The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautitying and Dressing the Hair.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advise of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several monthapast, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither badd nor group; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

gained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.
REV. H. V. DEGER, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs.
A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zyfobalsamum proote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced have the evidence of my own eyes." REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Alien's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to like original has of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; It is mow much thicker, has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color." mas ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the lat Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1860, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair re tored to its original color I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vt., writes: "Mrs.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had." FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., writer: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Lylobalsamum, I can truly say it is a ccessful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair."

discovered for the hair."

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H., writes; "I think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used them with the most satisfactory results." Those preparations are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide reputation. TWO MONTHS USE.

MRS. FANNY ROBINSON, of Londonderry, Vt., under date of August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re torer and Zylobalsamum. I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my gray hair to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM. The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigora-ting, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair. COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.

REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., writes: "I am sixty years of ago. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is superior to all others. For exuptions it has no equal. HIS WIFE APPROVES.

REV. I. Moore, late Agent American Bible Union, writes I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hate Restort and Halr Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations w have ever used—in which declaration numerous friends joi

BEY C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y., writes: 'I very cheerfully add my t stimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

COMPLIMENTARY.

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using M. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, writes My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good."

FROM ENGLAND. FROM ENGLAND.

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lancashire, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large in England."

EVERYPORY TYPESTORY

in Eugland."

EVERYBODY INTERESETD.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, New Hampshire, writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's prepara ions, World's Heir Resiorer and Zylobal anum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be." AT A PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

JAS. H. DILL, Esq., 106 Wall Street, New York, certified that from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive youthfu color, and will also renew the hair where baldaess has occur red. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of reviriying the glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores it to its primitive beauty.

DON'T READ THIS.

DON'T READ THIS.

REV. JAS. McFARLANE, Esopus, Ulster County, N. York
writes: "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A
Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and is
would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair may
either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance." NOTHING MORE WANTED.

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Alk n's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing has no equal. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

so requisite to the human hair."

REV. H. A. PRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. V., writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum will restore gray hair to its natural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the diseases incident to the hair and scalp."

nently benefited me."

A DAUGHTER BENEFITED.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Alleu's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum my hair has greatly thickoned mon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value for our money." HOPES REALIZED.

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of anytricles?

VALUABLE ARTICLES.

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington Place. Pacific Street, Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to tear my teatimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hafr Restorer and World's Hafr Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my nair where it was bald, and where gray to its original co.or."

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

S. RANDALL, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zyjobaisamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldness and grayness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

REY. JAS. HOYT. Pastor First Presbyterian Charch, Orange, N. J., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing with very great benefit in my family. Its cleaning and healing properties, removing dandruf, and giving the hair a matural and heality tone and softness surpass those of any preparation known to me."

JUST THE THING.

REV. E. R. FAIRFIELD, D. D., Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been uses in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleasure in sommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations."

FOR CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Mrs. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no beritation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

TO KNOW IS TO APPROVE.

"OUR FATHER."

I love to praise and pray,-

But to my closet's quiet depths retiring, Alone with Thee, my trembling soul aspiring,

Where feathered choristers are ever singing, And floral saints, their tiny censers swinging, Their holy matins keep;

And by the restless sea, Voicing thy mighty power and love supernal,— Lord, there I'd worship Thee.

Aye, 'tis a precious boon ! To know that when 'neath Sin's attacks we're reeling "Our Father" heeds the struggling heart's appealing

I've wandered far from Thee,-'Mid sin's dark paths my wayward steps kept straving But thou, O Lord I thy judgments still delaying,
Didst call and wait for me;—

And brought me safe at last, Up from the pit by horrors dire surrounded, And on the "Rock" my trembling feet hast found There, Father, hold me fast.

How can we o'er life's sea, When the dark waters in huge billows rolling, Our storm-tossed bark assail beyond controlling,

Lightnings the black heavens fill lurid glare,-the thunder roars and crashes Against the sky the sea in fury dashes,-Lord, whisper, Peace, be still !

Father! our pilot be ;-Then by what winds and waves our ship is driven, We'll anchor safe at last with thee in heaven, For all eternity.

> For Zion's Herald. THE RIBLE

Precious Bible! book divine! Gift of Heaven ! truth sublime Rescuing from error's night, Life immortal, heavenly light!

Key to nature's mystic page ! Supplement to reason sage! .
Traced by hands of old inspired Truth, the wisest have admired. Most authentic history !

Record of antiquity ! Herald of the coming day, Book revealing love divine!

Breathing hope in every line! Teaching how, through Jesus' blood, Aged pilgrim's comfort, guide;

Holy Ghost-with rays divine, On this precious volume shine; And, in searching, may we find Treasures, lasting as the mind, South Newmarket, Jan. 27.

Youth may in its truths confide

For Zion's Herald. GOD'S PRESENCE.

The God who rules above, Dwell with frail mortals deep in And bless them with his love ? Yes; though the path to th' heavenly hills Is a straight and narrow way, The Christian walks securely there

With Jesus, day by day. In lofty temples, turret-crowned, With gathered hundreds there. The great Shekinah fills the place, And answers fervent prayer.

Assemble in His name, The Spirit helps believing faith The promises to claim. With childhood in its innocence, With the mother knelt in prayer, With the hoary pilgrim, bowed with age -

Our God is everywhere. Then fear not, earnest Christian, Though trials crowd your way,

Omnipotence will guide aright To realms of endless day. Haddam Neck, Feb. 19.

## Sketches.

A TALK ABOUT NAMES.

"What's in a name?"

The ancient Greeks attached great importance to names. Plato recommends parents to be careful to give happy ones to their children; and the Pythagoreans taught that the minds, actions, and success of men were according to the appellations which they bore. The Romans seem to have been equally impressed with the same idea. Bonum nomen omen became a popular maxim among them. To select bona nomina was always an object of solicitude, and it was considered enough to damn a man that he bore a name of evil import.

considered enough to damn a man that he bore a name of evil import.

All names were originally significant, and were always bestowed by the ancients with reference to their well-understood meaning. Sometimes they are commemorative of some incident or circumstance connected with the birth of the individual bearing them; as, Thomas, a twin; Maius, May, (applied to one born in that month); Septimus, the seventh. In other cases, they were expressive of the aspirations, desires, or hopes of the parents; as, Victor, one who conquers; Probus, truthful; Felix, happy; Benedict, blessed. Not unfrequently they were descriptive of personal qualities; as, Macros, tall; Pyrrhus, ruddy; Rufus, red-haired.

Names are as significant now as they were in the

Rufus, red-haired.

Names are as significant now as they were in the days of Plato, and as important, but we ignorantly or carelessly misapply them, making of them the most absurd misnomers. "A man with the name of George or Thomas," as Leigh Hunt very justly observes, "might as well, to all understood purposes, be called Spoon or Hat-band! Blanche is now anything but the flaxen-haired blonde which her name indicates. Isabel is no longer brown. Cecilia (gray-eyed) belies her name, and "lets fly the arrows of love," from orbs of heavenly blue. Rebecca, who ought to be someher name, and "lets fly the arrows of love," from orbs of heavenly blue. Rebecca, who ought to be somewhat embonpoint, "rounded with beauty," as the poet hath it, is perhaps a slender, lily-like maiden, better suiting the name of Susan.

I propose to present here some of the personal names now in use in this country, etymological, historical, and poetical.

Ada is well known as the name of Byron's only daughter. It is from the Saxon, (Edith, Eadith or Eade, Ada,) and signifies happy.

"Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair child?"
Ada !- Byron.

Adelaide is of German derivation, and has the saning of a princess.

Adeline is only a different form of the same nam

"What vaileth thee?—whom waitest thou, With thy softened, shadowed brow, And those dew-lit eyes of thine, Thou faint amiler, Adeline 1"—Tennyson.

Agatha, good, is from the Greek.
Agnes, chaste, is also from the Greek, and is one of
the best names in use among us.
Alfred is Saxon, and signifies all-peace. It is a good
name, and should be a favorite among us, boasting as
we do of our Saxon or Angle-Saxon descent, and
tracing some of our free institutions to the great and
good king who bore it "in the olden time."

Alicia, or Alice, is from the Latin, and has the
meaning of noble. It is one of the sweetest of our female names:

Amelia, or Amelia, (French, Aimee,) signifies beloved.

"Amy or Amie, and Emily, have the same derivation and meaning. Our vocabulary centains no sweeter or more loveable name. Happy is she who bears a name pregnant with such sacred significance, and happy the man who is privileged to whisper in her ear as the highest word of endearment—Amie, or Emily, beloved!

Anna, or Annie, (Hebrew, Hannah,) signifies kind of great and significance, and should wear on their queenly heads "soft and silken tresses." Julia needs no eulogist, since she is one whom the poets have immortalized. Julietta, or Juliet, is a diminutive of Juliet, but has," as Talbot remarks, "apparently united itself with another name, Joliette, the diminutive of joliet, pretty."

Letitia, joy, is one of the happiest as well as the sweetest of names. The woman we love should be a "joy forever" to our hearts. It is a good old Roman name. tion and meaning. Our vocabulary contains no sweeter or more loveable name. Happy is she who bears a name pregnant with such sacred significance, and happy the man who is privileged to whisper in her ear as the highest word of endearment—Amie, or Emily, beloved!

Anna, or Annie, (Hebrew, Hannah,) signifies kind-

or gracious.

Arabells, (French, Arabelle,) is a Latin derivation, and has the meaning of beautiful altar. Before no place of sacrifice bend devouter worshipers:

Fairer than my verse can tell; I love thee, Arabelle-

that those who originally bore it continually grew in power and honor. It has been a favorite name in kingly and princely palaces, but princes have no monopoly of it. Its feminine form is Augusta.

Baldwin, a bold winner; is a fine name of the old

Saxon song.

Barbara is of Latin derivation, and signifies strange or foreign. Its mention recalls to our mind the melancholy fate of Jemmy Grove of ballad memory, who died at Scarlet Town of a broken heart, (poor fel-

"For the love of Barbara Allen !"

"For the love of Barbara Allen!"

Basil, kingly, is of Greek origin. It can hardly be a popular name in these republican times.

Beatrice is one who blesses or makes happy. Blessed (Benedict) is he on whom she smiles. No name can be more appropriate for a lovely and affectionate woman. Dante immortalized it, and Shakspeare and Shelley have thrown around it the charm of their numbers. It is derived from the Latin. Why is it not more frequently used?

Benjamin, son of the right hand, is a fine old Hebrew name, and has been borne by men of renown, among whom were Jonson and Franklin.

Bertha, bright or famous, is a fine name of Greek origin, and should be more common.

Bianca is the Italian form of Blanche, which has the meaning of white or fair. It is a sweet name

has the meaning of white or fair. It is a sweet na in both forms, but should be fittingly bestowed. Calista (Greek) is beautiful.
Catharine, or Katherine, is derived from the Greek,

pure or chaste, and is one of the best of our female names. In the Irish it becomes Kathleen, and in the Flemish, Kataline. A pretty diminutive of Catharine is Katharina; but I like it best in its familiarized form of Kate. Who ever knew a Kate who was not frolicome, mischievous and saucy? What says the

"Kate, a sweet but saucy creature,
With a lip of scarlet bloom;
Woodbines sipping golden sunlight,
Roses drinking rich perfume;
Voice as dainty as the whisper
Founts give in their crystal shrine.
Saucy Kate, so full of mischief,
Would that I could call thee mine!"

Charles. Some etymologists derive this illustrious name from the German Karl; Anglo-Saxon Ceorl or Churl; a term denoting rusticity, and quite opposed to every idea of nobility. Its real origin may probably be found in the Sclavonic Krol; a king. Thus, Krol, Korol, Karolus, Carolus, Charles. Krol may have come from the Latin Corona or Corolla, a crown. come from the Latin Corona or Corolla, a crown. Charles, then, is a king, or one who is crowned. This seems an appropriate signification for a name which has been borne by so many kings and emperors. Charles sometimes occurs in this country in the Spanish form, Carlos. Charlotte is one of the feminine forms of Charles, and if we accept the foregoing ety-mology, signifies a queen. Those who derive the name from the German, give it the signification of prevailing. I have no quarrel here with the etymologists. All Charlottes may be queens of love, and being queens must prevail over the hearts of men. Charlotte Corday will be remembered as one not un-

"My Charlotte conquers with a smile, And reigneth queen of love."

In the home circle, and among her companions, Charlotte lays aside her queenship, and becomes gentle Lottie, Caroline is the feminine of Charles in another form. Caroline assumes the familiarized or pet forms of Carrie, Callie, Caro and Cal.

Diamonds bright shall Clara wear, Woven 'mid her shining hair. Daniel, a judge, is from the Hebrew.

David, also from the Hebrew, signifies, as I have already said, well-beloved.

Deborah, signifying a bee, is another good but rather

Edwin, happy winner, is also from the Saxon.
Eleanor, (French Eleanore) is of Saxon derivation, and signifies all fruitful.

" Eleanore,

beloved, to bear a sweeter or a better name? Emeline is simply a diminutive of Emma.

Erasmus is from the Greek, and signifies worthy to

e loved.

Erastus is from the Greek, and signifies beloved.

Ernest, earnest is derived from the German. Its

In the feminine, in which it ought to be oftener used, we give it the form of Eugenia.

Francis is of German origin, and signifies frank and free. It is one of our finest names. Frances, of which Fanny is the familiarized or pet name, is the

historical importance.

George, a farmer, is from the Greek. It should be George, a farmer, is from the Greek. It should be a very common name in agricultural communities. It has been borne by kings, and by one at least, who was greater than any king—Washington. Georgia, Georgetts, and Georgiana, are its feminine forms.

Gertrude is from the German, and according to the etymology usually given, signifies all truth.

Grace, favor, is from the Latin. Well may it be a favorite name. Commend to me the Graces:

You may toast your charming Sue,

Helen, (Latin, Helena, French Helene) is of Greek origin. The true signification of it seems to be one of those vexatæ questiones which abound in etymological discussions. According to one it has the meaning of alluring; another makes it signify a taker, or one of alluring; another makes it signify a taker, or one who seizes; while a third defines it as one who pities. I am inclined to endorse the last. Many a poor unfortunate lover has found Helen alluring, and has finally been taken, seized, conquered by the prestige of her bright eyes and sweet voice. Happy is he who finds her one who pities, for pity is akin to love. Ellen is only a different form of the same name. It is often contracted Nellie and Nell, and is a fine name in all its forms.

name in all its forms.

Henry, rich lord, is of German derivation. It has been borne by many kings, noblemen and patriots. In its familiarized form it becomes Harry. Its feminizations are Henrietta, Henrica, and Harriet, who, since they cannot be rich lords, should be rich

Isabel, (French, Isabelle, Spanish, Isabella,) signifies olive complexioned or brown. This is just the name for a bonny brunette; for such a one as the

"Give me the brown girl with the bright, sunny glow." There is a silvery, bird-like music in the name which is exceedingly attractive, and which has made it a favorite with the poets. One says:

"Full many maidens' names there be,
Sweet to thee,
Fair to me,
And beautiful exceedingly;
But none on my ear so sweet doth swell
As the name of mine own Isabel!"

As the name of mine own Isabel!"

James (in the French, Jacques; Spanish, Jayme; Italian, Giacomo; Scotch, Jamie,) comes from the old Hebrew stock, and is generally supposed to be the same as Jacob, and to signify a supplanter.

John is generally supposed to be from the Hebrew, and to signify gracious; but Talbot traces it, as he thinks, to the Latin Juvenia, a young man. In the Italian it is Giovanni; in the Spanish, Juan, and in the French, Jean. It has been borne by some of the greatest men that the world has ever produced. It was the name of Milton, Hampden, Calvin, Locke, Dryden, Wesley, Howard, Moliere, Boccaccio, Hancock, Adams. The name is a great favorite with the very respectable and somewhat numerous family of Smiths; and probably the most noted of all the Smiths, ancient or modern, is John Smith. The commonness of the name is the only valid objection to it. It has ceased to be sufficiently distinctive, and one sympathizes with the lament of an unfortunate bearer of the ancient and honored but much abused name—

Why did they call me John, I say,
Why did they call me John?
It's surely just the meanest name
They could have hit upon!
Because my father had it too,
And suffered for the same,
Is that a proper reason he
Should propagate the name?"

The English are prone to convert John into Jack, and the Scotch into Jock, neither of which is either elegant or genteel.

Judith, from the Hebrew, signifies praising.

Julius, soft-haired, is of Latin origin. Julia, Ju-

Mabel is probably from ma bella, my fair, thou, some think it a contraction of amabilis, lovely or an able. The fair ones who bear it have no reason

complain of either derivation.

Madeline, (Syriac, Maydelene) magnificent, is a noble name and a favorite with the poets. It often occurs in the French form of Madeline: "Thou art not steeped in golden languors, No tranced summer calm is thine, Ever-varying Madeline!"—Tennyson.

Martha is a pleasant name from the Hebrew, but is unfortunate in its signification, meaning bitterness!

Mary. This sweetest of all female names is from the Hebrew, and has the meaning of exalted; a truly appropriate signification. It is a famous name, both in sacred and profane history. In all stages it has literally been exalted. From Mary the mother of Jesus to Mary the mother of Washington, the glory has not departed from the name.

"The very music of the name has gone Into our being." In the French, Mary becomes Marie. Maria

"Is thy name Mary, maiden fair?
Such should, methinks, its music be.
The sweetest name that mortals bear
Is but befitting thee!"

Miranda, means admired, Mira, wonderful. Pri Ferdinand, in "The Tempest," exclaims—

"Admired Miranda! Indeed the top of admire Robert, otherwise Rupert or Ruprecht, appears to come from the old Anglo Saxon words ro or ru, red, and bart, beard, red-beard; so says Talbot.

Romeo, a pilgrim, from the Italian.

Ruth is from the Hebrew, and signifies a trembler.

It is a pretty name, but seldom used.

It is a pretty name, but seldom used.

Sarah, a princess, is from the Hebrew. In poetry and in familiar address it takes the form of Sally or Sallie, and is found in many a love-song and balla Sophia, wisdom, is from the Greek.

Susan is of Hebrew origin, and has the meaning a lily. In its familiarized or pet form it become

Theodore is a fine euphonic name from the Greek, and signifies gift of God. Its feminine form is Theodora:

"Since we know her for an angel, Bearing meek the common load, Let us call her Theodora, Gift of God!" Viola, a violet, is derived from the Latin. For a ure, modest, bashful maiden, what name could be

femour of many. "This name," says Verstegar, the distinguished French antiquary, "was not given an-ciently to children, but was a title of dignity imposed upon men from a regard to their merit. When a German had killed a Roman, the golden helmet of the Roman was placed upon his head, and the soldier was honored with the title of Gildhelm, or golden helmet, and was hailed as a defender." With the French the title was Guildhaume, since Guillaume The German form of William is now Wilhelm. Wil-" What's in a name?"

"Imago animi, vultus, vitæ, nomen est ?" (It is an image of the soul, the face, the life.)

## Children.

HOW A CHRISTIAN CHILD MET DEATH Dear children, I want to tell you how a little girl ten years old, who lived in Fisherville, N. H., died. Nearly twenty little children died in that place during the month of January. Little Lizzie Pearson Deborah, signifying a bee, is another both the series of Saxon bomely name from the Hebrew stock.

Edward is truth-keeper. The name is of Saxon she told her mother she wanted to die and go to heaven. She said Jesus had told all the good they heaven. and she wanted to go. She said she was not very strong, and should be a great deal of care here; but she would not be sick in heaven.

One Sabbath afternoon Lizzie's minister was a Emma, tender, affectionate, (literally one who nurses, cares for, watches over another) is of German origin. Who could desire his mother, sister, or his she was sick, or he would have gone before. He days; but she was very happy, notwithstanding her Jesus,-she had learned about Jesus in Sunday School,-and she knew Jesus loved her. She talked very sweetly about heaven. I wish you could have

and was very earnest while he was praying for her parents and sister. I hope they will love Jesus, so

that they may meet Lizzie in heaven. About ten o'clock that night she was very happy, though in much pain, so she expressed her joy by

When they die, to heaven will go, And reign with Christ in glory." A little while after, her happy spirit left her diseased

body, to go to that blessed place we read about in the Holy Bible, where "Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more."

Children, you may have to die soon, and I hope you will all try to love Jesus so as to be as well prepared to die as was little Lizzie.

ONE OF YOUR FRIENDS.

ENIGMAS AND QUERIES.

Answers to Enigmas and Queries, of Feb. 11, have been received: Lizzie, Salem; Chastina, Salem Sarah E. Soule, South Walpole, who sends another Emma A. Dunham, Staffordville, who sends another Mary E. Barker, Middletown, R. I.; John; Carrie Hopkins, Norridgewock, Maine; Clara A. Ingersoll, Columbia, Maine; E. Perkins, Lynnfield Centre. Mary and E. Perkins answer D. J. Powers' Enigma of Feb. 11, as follows: My 22, 9, 3, 20, 15, 18, 9, 1, 18, 5, 7, 9, 1, is Vic

oria Regia, in the river 2, 5, 18, 2, 9, 3, 5, Berbice

My 13, 1, 25, 5, 16, 16, 1, and my 1, 3, 3, 9, 12, 12, 5, 19, are Mazeppa and Achilles.

My 1, 13, 1, 26, 15, 14, 19, is Amazons.

My 16, 5, 1, 18, 19, is Pears in 17, 1, 20, 5, 19, 20, 15, 14, 5, Patterson, and my 16, 12, 21, 13, 19, in 15, 14, 25, 24, is Plums in Onyx.

My 23, 25, 1, 1, 20, 20, is Wyatt made the statues of the 16, 18, 9, 14, 3, 5, Prince and 17, 21, 5, 5, 14,

Queen.
My 16, 1, 24, 20, 15, 14, Paxton, who planned 3, 18, 25, 19, 20, 1, 12, 16, 1, 12, 1, 3, 5, Crystal Palace.
Answer: The Alphabet.

DEAR SIR:—I send you an Enigma for Zion's Herald, if you think it is worth publishing:

Herald, if you think it is worth publishing:

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 6, 10, 13, is an industrious animal.
My 10, 6, 5, 2, 9, 10, is the name of a prophet.
My 2, 6, 10, 11, is a member of the body.
My 11, 7, 3, 8, 12, is an article of clothing.
My 14, 9, 1, is a troublesome animal.
My 5, 7, 15, 16, 17, is an article of food.
My 4, 9, 14, 6, 2, is a girl's name.
My 10, 17, 1, 18, is what girls wear.
My whole is what we all ought to love.

I am composed of 15 letters.

My 4, 2, 6, 6, 14, is a boy's name.

My 10, 12, 1, is a stubborn, lazy animal.

My 4, 11, 13, 2, some people love.

My 15, 12, 6, 2, is a flower.

My 6, 9, 14, is a pronoun.

My 8, 7, 3, is a place of confinement.

My 8, 5, 11, 15, are all about us.

My whole is one of the officers of the Federal Army.

EMMA A. DUNHAM.

Church for twenty-eight years, and then was transferred from the Methodist Episcopal Church here to the church triumphant in the kingdom of God. He was a great sufferer in his sickness, but was resigned to the will of God. After he had nearly lost the power of speech he raised his hand and said "All is well." God bless his companion and children who mourn their loss. My 20, 23, 8, is a river in Virginia. My 6, 29, 14, the rebels do. My 35, 32, 26, 15, 12, 20, 9, 30, 33, 21, is a battle scently fought.

My 17, 29, 35, 21, 18, 34, is a mounted soldier.

My 22, 25, 18, 28, 31, 5, is to be highly prized.

My 16, 19, is an abbreviation.

My whole is a regiment in the Army.

Rindge, N. H.

LYDIA A. WHITNEY

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Biographical.

SOPHRONIA COOK was born in Berlin, Conn., Oct. 23, 1796.
When 17 years of age she united with the Congregational Church, under the ministration of Rev. Mr. Goodrich. In 1823, having removed to this city, her name was transferred to Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church She joined the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church by letter from the "Old Church" in 1830. She joined the church triumphant, Jan. 1st, 1863, after a brief illness from congestion of the lungs.

gestion of the lungs.

Sister Cook lived well. She was an earnest Christian

Like her Master, she "went about doing good." Her heart was full of sympathy for all, but especially for the poor and friendless. She was constant in her attendance on the means of grace, and faithful in improving upon the talents given her. In conversation with her a few

BETSEY REYNOLDS, wife of Elijah Reynolds, died in

Thy work is done, thy suffring o'er,
And thou art safe at last,
Where wicked ones molest no more,
And sorrows all are past.

1. To Abbie's: Mat. Ri. (rye) Money.

2. L. E. Prentice's: Olive.

Three and four, by Deete, rema will answer them another week.

6. Sat. I. Ate.—Satiate.
7. Time. Mite. Emit. Item.
8. Wan. Ant.—Want.

JEWETT H. COTTON died in Harwood Hospital.

Washington, Feb. 6, aged 21 years, 5 months and 8 days.

He enlisted in his country's service, Nov., 1861, and went into the second Maine Battery. He was in all the battles in which that Battery took part up to within about three months of his death. His remains were brough home to China, Me. A funeral sermon was preached by the writer to a large congregation of sympathizing friendifrom the 39th Psaim, 5th verse. May God bless the af flicted parents and surviving brother and sister.

E. BEYANT.

ROXANA CROSBY died in Greenfield, N. H., Jan. 14
1863, aged 76 years, 7 months and 19 days.
Sister Crosby was a great sufferer for more than twent
years, and during all that time her husband lifted he
from her bed to her chair, and from her chair to her bed
every day she was able to be moved. She has been
good, faithful, patient, cheerful Christian, amid all thi
privation and suffering. Her end was peace, and her re
ward sure. She with her companion joined the Method
ist Episcopal Church, some forty years since. He sti
lingers, with several children to mourn for a faithful wit
and mother, "not as those who have no hope."

Peterboro', March 5.

L. L. EASTMAN. JAMES M. HIGGINS.—Died Dec. 8, 1862, at Baseon Bell Plantation, near Falmouth, Va., after a short illness, of a fever, James M. Higgins, son of Rev. Phineas Higgins, of Waldoboro', Me., and member of the 19th Regiment Maine Volunteers.

The deceased was born June 14, 1836, in the town of Bucksport, Me., and publicly consecrated to God by his parents, in infancy, receiving the scal of baptism at the hands of Rev. J. B. Husted, then Presiding Elder of Bangor District, Maine Conference. During the period of childhood he exhibited a religious spirit, and for several years was in the habit of praving at family devotions. He was thought to have experienced a change of heart at the age of 11, under the pious instruction of Miss Eliza-

PHEBE PENNIMAN died in Peterboro', N. H., Jan

reery desirous of seeding his own converted. A few weeks after, James wrote, "I believe God has blessed me with his pardoning mercy." Subsequently he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is believed to have maintained an earnest Christian life. After coming to Rockland, where he was finally established as a dentist, he found a home in the Congregational Church, to which his ecclesiastical relations were transferred in the fall of 1861. From that period, the writer takes pleasure in testifying, from personal acquaintance, to his religious faith fulness and zeal. Of an active, generous and noble Christian spirit, he was always ready for every good word and work.

In a letter to his father, dated March 21, 1862, he speaks of having struggled, from about his 19th year, with a conviction of duty to enter the ministry. He determined to go forward as the Lord might open the way. He entered at once upon studies preparatory to a theological course, so far as his business would allow, and was assiduous, during the winter, in attending to every known duty. He writes to his father of having spent whole nights in prayer; and the depth and fervor of his devotions in the social meetings can readily be recalled to mind. Besides being a member of the Bible class, and afterwards teacher in the S. School, he took charge of a Mission school in a very neglected portion of the city that was established by means of his co-operation, and sustained mostly, if not entirely, at his own expense. Here his influence was marked for good, and his name is mentioned by all with gratitude and respect.

The events of the war interrupted his plans of, study, and called him to join the army, which he did, in the true spirit of a Christian patriot. He was happy in sustaining with his comrades a regular prayer meeting. Writing from camp near Bolivar Heights, Oct. 26, 1862, he says, with reference to his fellow soldiers, many of whom must suffer death, from sickness, if not from wounds received on the battle-field. "For myself I fear

and called him to join the army, which he did, in the true spirit of a Christian patriot. He was happy in sustaining with his comrades a regular prayer meeting. Writing from camp near Bolivar Heights, Oct. 26, 1862, he says, with reference to his fellow soldiers, many of whom must suffer death, from sickness, if not from wounds received on the battle-field. "For myself I fear not death, but for many of them I fear it. God have mercy on us all." This is his last testimony to us. The next we heard of him was his sickness, and shortly after, his death. At first he lay, for want of better accommodations, in his tent, but afterwards was removed to a house. Every attention that was possible was paid him by his comrades. Although delirious during most of his sickness, he died in peace, testifying to the love of Jesus.

"Servant of God, well done!

Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

Rockland, Me., March 2.

SOPHRONIA COOK was born in Berlin, Conn., Oct. 23, 1796.
When 17 years of age she united with the Congregational Church, under the ministration of Rev. Mr. Goodrich. In 1823, having removed to this city, her name was transferred to Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church She joined the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church by letter from the "Old Church" in 1830. She joined the trumpphant, Jan. 1s. 1863. After a brief illness from control of the work is the death are deemed of too much importance to be omitted on this occasion, bearing as they do, with such force upon the necessity and the wisdom of a preparation for death, in the season of health and of youth.

She arose on that morning in her usual health, and breakfasted with her family as ever before. Rising from the table, she set about her work, taking a vessel in her hand, (supposing it filled with water) she poured into an almost empty kettle upon the stove, when the fluid instantly igniting, covered her dress with flame, and scattering fire around the room. The kind father, hearing her cry for help rushed into the r

"Jesus can make a dying bed, Feel soft as downy pillows

weeks before her decease, she said "that her work was about done; that all that held her to the present life, was a desire to witness the conversion of all her children; for this she had prayed her life long." Indeed she seldom exhorted in prayer or class meeting, without special reference to her children; giving thanks to God for the conversion of her two daughters, members of the church with her, and with tears and sometimes sools from a surcharged heart, saking sympathy and prayers for her beloved sons.

After the toils of apwards of half a century in the church militant, she has passed to the refreshments of the church militant, she has passed to the refreshments of the church triumphant. Her funeral services were held in the church, Sunday P.M., Jan. 4, when the large gathering of sympathizing friends and acquaintances evidenced how well and how largely she was loved. "She is not dead, but sleepeth."

I. S. C. Springfield, Union St., M. E. Church, Feb. 28.

Mr. OWEN CHAPMAN, of Portland, Conn., of Co. D. 20th Connectivent, died of typhoid fever, near Stanford Court House, Virginia, Feb. 17, aged 53 years.

Bro. C. was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Portland, then Chatham, in 1831. From that time to his death he was an exemplary Christian, and was for many years a useful leader. The convert and the mature Christian alike prized his counsels and his prayers. As a steward and traste he has done good service to the church. Last aummer, at the call of his country, though his age freed him from military duty, he enlisted for three years, setting an example of particism to the young men of the town. During his camp life he was a worthy example to the officers and men of the Regiment, and a counselor and guide to several of his former class in the same company with himself. Through exposure and fatigue from marches and picket duty, he was a worthy example to the officers and men of the Regiment, and a counselor and guide to several of his former class in the same company with himself. Throu

of Farmington, Me., departed this life on the 21st of February, 1863, in hope of a blessed immortality, in the

Fretty Goods, Ir., 29 and 25 cents; Thicts, 75 cents; Domestia and House-Keeping Goods, and articles usually found in a first class Dry Goods House. We assure all good barsels year of her age.

She sought and found redemption through repentance and faith, in the town of Alfred, Me., in 1827, in the time of a gracious outpouring of the spirit of revival; was baptized by the Rev. Aaron Sanderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church until called to join the church triumphant. This mother in Israel has had ten children, forty grand-children, and twenty great-grand-children. Two of her children have passed on before her to that better land; the remaining five are on their way to meet her in heaven. "She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

Orrin S. Fowler, son of Col. Orrin Fowler, aged 28 years. He experienced religion under the labors of Rev. Jesses T. Heald, and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a member until his death. Consumption carried him slowly but surely to the grave. He had hoped to recover his health with the return of spring and summer, but these hopes were blasted. He leaves to cheer the afflicted family evidences of a good hope of everlasting life.

H. W. Conant.

Betsey Reynolds, wife of Elijah Reynolds, died in Pretty Goods, Ir. 29 and 25 cents; Thicks, 10 on a first class Dry Goods House. We assure all good bargeins. Sept 17

An ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN OF LARGE EX.

PERIENCE in all departments of the profession, who has a Diploma from two Medical Colleges, desire to secure a location in the vicinity of Boston or south of that city, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Consetties, The Octor Is a Local Preacher (and formerly was in the Conference). The best of reference can be given. Any one knowing agood chare of methodist Doctor and Local Preacher, will consume the consumer of reference can be given. Any one knowing a good chare of reference can be given. Any one knowing a good of reference can be given. Any one knowing a good of reference can be gi

## Advertisements.

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED
THROAT if allowed to progress, results in serious
Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant r
lief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are be
eficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troche
and their extended use, has cause t them to be counferfel
ed. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. OBTAI
only the gensine Brown's Bronchial Troches which hav
proved their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAR
ERS and SINGRES should use the Troches. Military Officer
and Soldiers who overtax the voice and are exposed to sudde
changes, should have them.

"Tour THOCHES are too well and favorably known to nee
commendation."

commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much relarged by the Lozenges which I new carry always in my cocket; that trouble in my throat, (for which the TROCHES are a specific,) having made me often a mere whisperer."

N. P. WILLIA "I have never changed my mind respecting them from th first, excepting to think yet bester of that which I bega thinking well of."

first, excepting to think yet better of that which I begat thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Great service in subduing HOARSENESS."

REV. DANIEL WISE, New York.

"The TROCHES are a staff of life to me."

PROP. EDWARD NORTH,

Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs," &c.

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

"With me the use of the Troches is an absolute necessity and I cannot understand how any officer, who is called upon by his position to use his voice in command, can succeed with out them."

EDW'D F. JONES, Colonel Mass. 28th.

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

YE. As there are imitations be sure to obtain only is Bronchial Troches," which by long experience their value, having received the sanction of phynerally, and testimonials from eminent men through unters.

their health.

RADWAY'S PILLS ARE PERFECT PURGATIVES.
They are aperient, tonic, laxative, stimulant, counter irritant, sudorific, alterative. They are entirely Vegetable, and the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, Blue Pill, in the Arcana of Medicine. As evacuants, they are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton, and Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil. AS ALTERATIVES

AS ALTERATIVES

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver, and fits secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Billious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood and purging from the diseased system all deposits and impure humors.

They differ from all purgative pills. Their action is not local, or confined to a portion of the bowels. Drastle Pargative Pills augment what is called the peristaltic movement of the bowels by irritating the coats of the intestines.

A large dose of the Drastle Pills will, by irritating the mucous membrane, produce a violent expulsion of the contents in the bowels, but in so doing other secretions are suspended. In such cases, the stools will be found to be light-colored and watery, and attended with cramps, griping pains, nauses, sickness. By this increased unnatural action of the bowels, the secretions of the kydneys and pancreas are diminished, followed by affections of the kydneys, bladder, urethra, pilles, tenesmus, general prostration, costiveness, and indigestion.

In active and inflammatory diseases, the irritation produced by the Drastle Purgative Pills will not only increase the disease, but induce ulceration; therefore, great caution is required in attacks of inflammation of the bowels, billious cholic, rheumatism, gout, &c., in the kind of pills to take. If KAD-WAY'S REGULATING PILLS are far more certain, and the patient avoids the danger which an overdose of Colchicum would infliet.

In Yellow, Typhoid, and Bilious Fevers, in Erysipelas, Small Pox, purgation is highly essential; but to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irr

AVOID SALINE PURGATIVES!

Many persons are in the habit of taking Salts, Seidlitz Water, Magnesia, &c., to regulate their bowels. This is erroneous. They succeed in obtaining an evacuation of the watery parts only, leaving the corrupt humors, and that is all; but at the expense of the liver, pancreas, kyducys, &c., not one atom of bile or other impurities is climinated from the blood or serous fluid. If you are dyspeptic, or troubled with heart-burn, sour eractions, headache, indigestion, these difficulties still remain to torture and yex you. You do not advance one step remain to torture and vex you. You do not advance one step towards a cure; and the continued use of these evacuants are to accumulate and form concretions in the stomach. A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS once or twice a week, will keep all the secretions in a healthy condition, and cure the worst cases of dyapepsia, indigestion, costiveness, &c.

If a gentle movement of the bowels is required, take from one to three; if a brisk and thorough purge is desired, take from four to six.

PRICE 25 CTS. per Box, containing Thirty Pills. Sold by Druggists.

KIDNEYS.

one to three; it a brisk and thorough purge is desired, take from four to six. PRICE 25 CTS. per Box, containing Thirty Pills. Sold by Druggists.

being sick vels. He
Episcopal
S. Eartit to the sales the public as the most felicent and greeable Salines, Benton ht and scopal ready night it he him for first the him for for fer."

NAD FEBRILE DISEASES, COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACH, PILES and all complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperiator of Prescent Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine of the him for the him for

TARRANT'S CORDIAL ELIAIR OF TURKEY RHUBARB. This beautiful preparation from the True Turkey
Rhubarb, has the approval and sanction of many of our BEST
PHYSICIANS as a valuable and favorite FAMILY MEDICINE,
and is preferable to any other form in which Rhubarb is administered, either for Adults or Children, it being combined in a
manner to make it at once palatable to the taste and efficient

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of MELO-DEONS, ORGAN MELODEONS, and Pedal Sub-Bass HARMONIUMS, 511 Washington St., Boston.
The attention of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new
PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS, made and sold by the Manufacturers. It is arranged with two manuals or banks or

THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of Keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the Church Instrument, when used without the Pedals.

Also, every variety of MELODEONS for Parlor use.
Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our Manufactory being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having resumed the spacious Buildings, 511 Washington St., we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal if not superior to any manufacturer, and guarantee entire and perfect satisfactions.

pense of the manufacturers, to the extens accessory pense of the manufacturers, to the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select and on as reasonable terms.

PRICE LIST.

American Organ,
Do. do. with Sub Bass,
Organ Harmonium,
Do. Melodeon with two Banks,
Double Reed Melodeon,
Six octave Melodeon,
Five octave Carved Melodeon,
One half Double Reed
Five octave, Extra finish
"""
Plano style
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Portable
Four and a half octave Portable Melo
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing
d Doscriptions, sent free.

It has never failed in a single instance where it has been applied. I will send the Recipe for making and the directions for using to any one who will enclose one dollar to my address.

REV. O. F. JENKINS, Pemaquid, Mc.

Send for the Recipe and have the medicine prepared and ready to be applied upon the first symptoms. It may save the life of your child.

Dec 31

## Advertisements.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS.

MPORTANT! ALL ARTICLES FOR SOL.

DIERS should be sent by HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 98 Washington Street, as they charge only HALF RATES,
and the U. S. Government permits them to carry to the Army
in Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras Inlet, Newbern, Port Royal, Ship Island, Pitteburg,
Cincionati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, and intermediate
places. And all Points Occupied by the Union Army.

They will forward Vouchers and Quartermaster's Checks to
Washington, and procure Government Certificates of Indebtedness therefor, at low rates.

Express closes dally via Stonington (Mail Sound Route), at
S. M. Shore Line (Land Route), at 6 P. M.

March 11

GREAT SALE. G. LAMKIN, No. 9 Tremont Row, will sell for thirty days his large stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, bought before the rise of stock at great bargains, much less than the goods can be manufactured. By purchasing your boots and shoes now you will save 50 per cent. Shop worn boots and shoes at half price.

March 11

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JAPAN AND CANTON STRAW MATTINGS.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., 47 and 49 Summer Street, beg to ask attention to an invoice of the celebrated Japan Mattings, which, from their novelty as well as peculiar neatness in styles and manufacture, were so popular last year. This invoice they have just secured from the New York importers, being the only lot now held in the country, rendering them additionally desirable.

Also, in connection, Messrs. P., S. & Co. are offering an extensive assortment of every grade of Canton Mattings, in all widths, of white, red check, and fancy styles. Same were contracted for before the recent advance, and will be sold correspondingly low to the trade, or at retail.

March 11

WILLIAM L. LIBBEY, Manufacturer of and Dealer in KEROSENE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, Brackets, Pendants, Lanterns, Wicks, &c. Gas Fixtures, Gas and Kerosene Shades, &c. Also, Agent for the sale of DUNHAMS BERTANNIA WARE, 66 Milk Street, Boston, corner of Gongress Street, Up Stars.

March 11 3mos

LVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. A Printing Office for \$10.

LOWE'S IMPROVED PRINTING PRISSES ARE THE BEST, cheapest, most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever made, and have been awarded Diplomas and Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit, by printing for yourself or your neighbors. Many persons are saving and making money by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city, town or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press costs but one-tenth as much as a common job press, and is so simple a boy or girl of twelve, can do common and fancy printing with case. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Receipts, Circulurs, &c., can be printed at a triding expense.

Price of Presses: No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$12; No. 3, \$18; No. 4, \$24. Price of Printing Offices, including Press: No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$22; No. 3, \$23; No. 4, \$42. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY.

March 21

13 Water Street, Boston.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, or HARMONIUMS, are essentially different from and greatly superior to all other instruments of their class. Wherever exhibited they have always taken the first premiums, and are recommended as THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR CLASS. By Zundel, Morgan, Wollenhaupt, Wels, Wolshon, Magrath, Flint, Hagan, Mosenthal, Smitz, and others of the most distinguished organists of New York. Similarly recommended also by Lowell Mason, George James Webb, Thos. Hastings, W. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, Sigiamund Thalberg, William Mason, Gustave Satter, and others, PRICES FROM \$70 TO \$450.

Warerooms in Boston, 274 Washington Street, Mason in Mason in Roston, 274 Washington Street, Mason & Hamlin.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF

and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those discases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother, NURSING SORE MOUTH,

Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fressil many

diseases, the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are saffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An onnee of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applieable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY.

Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the United States. PARKER SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$40

operation.

TESTIMONY—ONE AMONG MANY.

MR. GEO. E. LEONARD. Dear Sir :—The Parker Sewing Machine purchased of you a few months since has thus far answered our most sanguine expectations; we have done all the sewing of the family, from the heaviest beaver clothet of the finest cotton or cambrics, and it has operated to our entire satisfaction. I have examined many of the various machines now in market, and can say hesitatingly that for all kinds of family work, I think the Parker Sewing Machine has no superator.

Salesroom, 188 Washington Street. GEO. E. LEONARD, General Agent Doc 2

HILL'S BEMEDY. If the Methodist people only knew how many are really benefited by the use of Hill's REMEDY in cases of Diphtheria. Neuralgia, and kindred complaints, and the many kind tokens expressed, like the following: Rev. L. Crowell, Dec. 25, writes to know where he can flud some, and says: "From the little use I have made of it I incline to a good opinion of it." Very many would like to try a bottle.

REV. T. HILL, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

West Waterville, Me.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, war-ranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

\$2.00 per year, incurriably in advance.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist EpiseChurch are authorized Agents, to whom payment may

3. All communications designed for publication sho addressed to the Editor, and letters on business sho addressed to the Agent.

4. All biographics, accounts of revivals, and other a involving facts, must be accompanied with the names writers.